

**AN HISTORICAL RESOURCES IDENTIFICATION INVESTIGATION  
OF TENTATIVE TRACT MAP NO. 18938, APN 0231-092-01,  
AT 14886 MERRILL AVENUE, CITY OF FONTANA,  
SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CALIFORNIA 92335**

**Prepared for:  
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**and**

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**USGS Topographic Quad: Fontana (USGS 1980); Acreage: 1.51; Residential Development-  
San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department Project Number P201400094;  
Keywords: Historical Resources Identification; SE1/4 of the SE1/4 of Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 6  
West, SBBM; Historical Resource(s): None Identified; Fill layer of 18" covers natural stratigraphy; Nearby  
Historic Architecture and Residential location; Recommendations for Archaeological Monitoring.**

**September 25, 2014**

***ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES TECHNICAL SERIES NO.139***

## ABSTRACT/MANAGEMENT SUMMARY

### Background

At the request of Ms. Eva P. Rojo, Secured Income Group, Inc. (i.e., the Project Proponent), the Archaeological Consulting Services – ACS staff conducted an historical resources identification investigation between August 16, 2014, through the present, in preparation of the Project Proponent's planned residential development within the Tentative Tract Map 18938 Project.

### Location

The Project Proponent's proposed residential development project is situated at the NW corner of the Live Oak Avenue and Merrill Avenue intersection, within the unincorporated area in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. Additionally, the project extends northward along Live Oak Avenue to the intersection with Ceres Avenue. The Project Area/APE extends 1,172 ft. west of Live Oak Avenue, along Merrill Avenue (south) and Ceres Avenue (north). Tentative Tract Map 18398 will encompass ~1.51 acres (without the Remainder Parcel- See Below), and is herein referred to as the **PROJECT AREA**.

Figure 3 shows the labels "N.A.P." (i.e., Not A Part) and "Remainder" within the SE portion of Tentative Tract Map 18938. This 12,814 sq. ft. area contains a ca. 1920s house and garage and will not be developed. Thus, this house, garage and property are excluded from the Project Area.

With respect to a legal description, the

rectangular-shaped Project Area is situated within the SE1/4 of the SE1/4 of the SW1/4 of Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, in the San Bernardino Base and Meridian. In addition, the property is identified as San Bernardino County Assessors Parcel No. 0231-092-01.

### Regulatory Compliance

Thus, the **Project Area** is correlated with the "**Area of Potential Effects**" (i.e., APE) for the purposes of regulatory compliance pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (i.e., CEQA) (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2; CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5); as well as the Section 106 Review Process of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (i.e., NHPA), as amended. This historical or cultural resources investigation was undertaken in order to fulfill the Project Proponent's and the County of San Bernardino's (i.e., San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department Project No. P201400094) requirements to comply with the CEQA. In general, the CEQA process is very similar to Federal procedures for the preservation of historical/cultural resources, as defined in the Section 106 Review Process of the NHPA. The Section 106 procedures require the *identification*, and *evaluation* of historical resources via the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In general, the resources evaluated for the NRHP are located within the APE. Assessments of Adverse Effects are undertaken for the NRHP eligible sites within the APE. Those resources that are significant and eligible for the NRHP, and threatened by an "adverse effect," such as

destruction during construction, are afforded *treatment or data recovery* to preserve the research potential, which may be lost through destruction.

Therefore, the “**significant**” historical (i.e., cultural) resources, in terms of CEQA, are treated in an analogous manner with respect to those cultural resources that are determined to be eligible for the NRHP, pursuant to the Federal Section 106 Review Process.

### **Native American Consultation**

ACS emailed a cover letter and map (Appendix C) to the California Native American Heritage Commission (i.e., CANAHC) on August 26, 2014. ACS’ letter requested a review of their Sacred Lands Files for the identification of any cultural resources within and/or in the vicinity of the Project Area. Additionally, ACS requested the information of all Native American Groups and Contacts that may have Native American Concerns regarding the Project Area/APE.

On August 28, 2014, Alexandrowicz called the CANAHC and spoke with a female representative who stipulated: A). that the CANAHC was bereft of Mr. David Singleton, Program Analyst, who retired; B). the CANAHC was operating with no replacement for Mr. Singleton; C); and the CANAHC had 14 days to respond to any requests. Alexandrowicz requested that the CANAHC confirm receipt of his August 26 email, to which the CANAHC representative stated that they had not received ACS’ request. Therefore, Alexandrowicz stated that he would immediately re-email the August 26, 2014 request to the CANAHC. To date, ACS has not received a response, which begs the question: Is the CANAHC operating in

compliance with the CEQA and/or Federal policies regarding Native American Consultation for historic preservation projects in CA?

### **Summary**

Why did this area become settled? When did these events occur? Where did these events occur? Who was instrumental in establishing a presence of residence and/or ownership within the Project Area? Are design and/or construction elements present? What does this information provide, as far as meaningful cultural/historical data? These are some of the important research questions that we will attempt to answer with the above mentioned data.

### **Historic Context**

A summary of the *Project Area/APE Historic Context* (i.e., prehistoric, ethnographic and historic periods), previous historical/ cultural resources (e.g., archaeological) research in the vicinity of the Project Area, as well as ACS’ archival cartographic research is presented in the following discussion:

#### ***Prehistoric Native American Context***

A summary of the *Project Area’s Historic Context* is presented herein. Native American occupations within the vicinity of the Project Area include the Millingstone, and the Late Prehistoric Periods. During the latter period, there were three basic influences on the indigenous Late Prehistoric Cultures: the Anasazi, Hakataya, and developments in the Antelope Valley.

#### ***Ethnographic Native American***

## *Context*

Ethnographic occupations of the APE and the surrounding vicinity was attributed to the Serrano, with possible occupations by the Luiseno, and Cahuilla Native American Groups.

The **Serrano** were a small Native American tribe that inhabited a territory spanning from approximately the Yucaipa Valley to the south, the Twenty-nine Palms area to the east, the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass, and Victorville to the north. The Serrano were named after a Spanish word meaning *mountaineer* or *highlander*, and as the name suggests, they preferred the mountainous or hilly areas. They are a member of the Takic language family which includes the Serrano and Kitanemuk. Archaeological sites in the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills zone consist of seasonal large base camps/villages and hunting/plant processing stations. These sites are generally found around water sources.

The **Luiseno** ethnographic group is named after the San Luis Rey Mission, because most of the Native Americans in the area were placed in that mission. Also, Bean and Smith (1978) state that the Juaneno, associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano, are part of the Luiseno group. Territorially, the Luiseno maintained a large area of approximately 1,500 square miles of coast line from San Juan Capistrano on the northwest to past Oceanside on the southwest, and inland from Santiago Peak on the northeast to beyond Palomar Mountain on the southeast. This territory incorporated several macro-environments including the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills, Prairie, Exposed Coast, and the Sheltered Coast. The Luiseno relied on a

hunting-gathering subsistence strategy. They hunted a variety of animals with the bow and arrow; clubbed burrowing rodents; and conducted communal rabbit hunts with nets. They also fished in the oceans, rivers and lakes with line and hooks, nets, traps, bow and arrow, poison, and spears. Subsistence strategies were basically based on a broad spectrum resource pattern, seasonal in nature. Inter- and intra-group trade was an important aspect of Luiseno life. Trade was very common amongst the Luiseno and surrounding groups, and included a wide variety of goods.

Another ethnographic group known to inhabit the general vicinity of the Project Area during ethnographic times were the **Cahuilla**, specifically the Pass and Desert Divisions of the Cahuilla tribe. The Cahuilla ranged from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978:576). In addition, their range was bisected by a major trade route called the Cocopa-Maricopa route. Two other trade routes were also very close to the Cahuilla territory: the Santa Fe and Yuman routes. The **Pass Cahuilla** (the Ethnographic Native American Society forming the focus of this study) inhabited the western portion of Cahuilla territory. This territory extended from just west of Banning to the Coachella Valley in the east, and from just south of Indian Wells to the San Bernardino Mountains in the north. It has been hypothesized that the Pass Cahuilla occupied higher elevations in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains to escape from the heat as well as to hunt and collect food resources not available elsewhere

(Keller 1995). Cahuilla villages were generally located in canyons or alluvial fans, and were near sources of food and water. The Pass or Desert Cahuilla around Palm Springs and to the east had a moiety exogamy system of marriage, while the Cahuilla to the north and west maintained a moiety system that was not necessarily exogamous. Polygamy was rare, and a patrilocal postmarital residence system was utilized among the Pass Cahuilla. The Cahuilla maintained a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy focusing on the use of small game animals (e.g., rabbits, birds, etc.), and floral resources. In addition, proto-agriculture was practiced. Agriculture was adapted from the adjacent Colorado River tribes, and focused on the production of corn, beans, and squash. The material technology of the Cahuilla included the production of basketry, groundstone, bows, clothing, and stone tools. Clothing worn by this group included sandals made of mesquite fibers soaked in mud, diapers made of mesquite bark, skirts made of bark, tules, and skins, and hide loincloths for the males.

### *Spanish and Mexican Period Contexts*

In 1772, during the Spanish Period, Gaspar de Portola led an inland expedition from San Diego to San Francisco. Pedro Fages, a lieutenant of Portola led an expedition after deserters from San Diego, through Riverside, the San Bernardino Valley and through the Cajon Pass to the Mojave Desert. During 1774, Juan Batista de Anza traveled the Santa Ana River drainage, recording the Native American village of "Jurupa." Fr. Garces visited this area during a trip in 1776.

An Asistencia, or San Gabriel Mission outpost, was reportedly built in 1819 in the

vicinity of the Guachama village. A confirmed asistencia was re-established in ca. 1819. Irrigation, agricultural, and ranching were economic hallmarks of this early settlement.

Jurupa (Stearns) Rancho, Jurupa (Rubidoux) Rancho, La Sierra (Sepuveda) Rancho, El Sobrante de San Jacinto Rancho, San Bernardino Rancho, and others were established during the Spanish Period, and later, between 1821-1848, as cattle ranches to help support the missions, as well as Spanish, and later, Mexican authority.

Apparently, cattle-ranching was the economic pursuit in the early to mid 19th century, but eventually waned due to flooding and drought prior to, during and after the Rancho was finally confirmed in 1879. Agriculture and most importantly, citrus cultivation, developed in the Riverside area during the late 19th through the early 20th century.

Anglo or non-Spanish speaking exploration of the San Bernardino Valley was reportedly initiated with Mojave Native Americans and Jedediah Smith's trek through the Cajon Pass toward San Gabriel. The Old Spanish Trail was re-used during the 1830s and thereafter by explorers and travelers. The trail connected the area that would later be known as Colton with the entire Southwest US. In its infancy, the future locale of Colton was a 19<sup>th</sup> century annual rendezvous location for traders that used the Old Spanish Trail.

Swanson and Hampson (1988) note that the New Mexico settlers, Hispanicized Pueblo Native Americans, that moved into the vicinity (i.e., 6 miles northeast) of the Project Area in the 1840s at Politana and later San Salvador, were recorded as 73 individuals in the 1844 Mexican Census. La Placita de los

Trujillos was established by Lorenzo Trujillos, the leader, and the remainder of the Hispanicized Native American New Mexicans, at the southeast bank of the Santa Ana River in 1845. By 1852, this community was also known as San Salvador, because the first Roman Catholic Church of the same name was built there. A massive flood in 1862 devastated the settlements along the Santa Ana River, including San Salvador (i.e., La Placita and Aqua Mansa). According to Gunther (1984) the community was rebuilt after the 1862 flood. The Trujillo Adobe, built by the heirs of Lorenzo Trujillo sometime after the 1862 flood, is located SW of the Project Area.

### *American Period Context*

Land in the surrounding vicinity encompassing the Project Area, as well as the entire Alta California, was ceded to the United States by the Mexican Republic in 1848. A 20 man troop under the command of J.H. Bean established an American presence from ca. 1850-1854 at either Politana or Rancho Jurupa (Swanson and Hampson 1988). This was the genesis of the American Period.

In 1853, San Bernardino County was created from a portion of Los Angeles County. It is interesting to note that three townships were created, with one aptly named San Salvador Township. San Salvador Township contained two precincts: the San Salvador precinct within the former Bandini Grant and the Jurupa precinct within the former Rubidoux Grant.

In the 1860s-1870s, the United States Government land west of San Bernardino was made available for homesteading. However, as previously stated Tapia's, White and others

owned lands previously designated by their respective "Rancho" affiliations.

The Southern Pacific Railroad reached Colton in 1875, the first railroad hub in the valley. The Santa Fe Railroad arrived in San Bernardino in 1883 and began to consolidate other railroads, including the Southern Pacific Railroad, into its system. The Land Boom of the 1880s and attendant settlement in vicinity of the Project Area was a result of the introduction of the railroads into the Inland Empire Area.

With respect to the Project Area, water rights were developed by the Lytle Creek Water Col., 1881; The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co.: 1887; the Grapeland Irrigation District: 1890-1910; the Anglo-American Canaigre Co. 1897- 1906; and The Fontana Development Co. 1910- present (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991; 1992). By 1893 the US Postal Service was serving the small town of Rosena. It was part of the Anglo-American Canaigre Co. prospectus of 1897. At this time the small town was railroad stop on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (Stoebe 1976). By 1901, the Fontana Development Company was created by Asariel Blanchard Miller. Basically, the company bought out the water and land holders that previously controlled those assets west of Rialto, all of Rosena and west of Rosena. 1905 saw actually land moving activities in the area that would become the Town of Fontana in 1913. Citrus Farming, Poultry raising and Rabbitries were prime economic businesses in Fontana during the early 1900s (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991, 1992). During the first decades of the 20th century, California and the rest of the United States experienced a trend in industrial growth, mass production of consumer goods, and the consumption of those goods (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991). Mass produced

automobiles promoted travel, which consequently provided a mechanism for emigration from other regions of the US to the Pacific Coast.

Alexandrowicz arrived in California in 1990 and since that time has observed the entire Inland Empire Region of southern California has experienced a fluorescence of residential and commercial development. Now, during the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, this unprecedented development and growth continues in southern California.

### **Historical Resources Records Search**

In summarizing the Historical Resources Records Search for this project, there were 5 Area Specific Historical/Cultural Resources Studies (Table 1) that were previously completed for various projects within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE. No studies, nor reports, were previously conducted within the current Project Area/APE.

A total of 4 Historical Resources were previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE:

\*P36-006847, also known as "CA-SBR-6847H is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to McKenna (n.d.:1) "*CA-SBR-6847H was reported by Romani et al. (1990a) as the alignment of the historic "Old Kite" railroad route (initially recorded in the East Highlands area).*

\*P36-024088, also known as CA-SBR-15273H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Stanton (2011) "*The only feature associated with this site is a well-maintained, historical-period road known as Live Oak Avenue (Feature 6554). The road is asphalt-paved and is oriented north to south, though only intersecting Highway 66 from the south. This segment of Highway*

*66 was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910). The site is located with an area developed for residential and commercial use.*

\*P36-024622, also known as CA-SBR-15663H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Lev-Tov (2011) "*There are two features present at this site, the north and south portions of Redwood Avenue on either side of Highway 66 within the right of way. This segment of Highway was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910).*

\*P36-024698, also known as CA-SBR-15739H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Lev-Tov (2011) "*This site is an asphalt-paved, historical-period road known as Hemlock Avenue. The site is oriented north-south on both sides of Highway 66. This segment of Highway was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910).*

Therefore, the previously recorded historical resources within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE represent the following Historical Resource Types:

- 20<sup>th</sup> Century Transportation Route

### ***Archival Cartographic Research***

Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in northern California, during January 1848. California became a US Territory with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February, 1848. These two events contributed in the massive migration of people from various parts of the country and the world to immigrate to California. Consequently, with a growing population and economic development, by September, 1850, California became a State in the Union. With California achieving statehood, its lands needed to be divided into previously acquired lands, such as the Ranches and Treaty Lands. By 1850, the Surveyor General's Office was gearing up for the survey of US lands in the new State (i.e.,

actually the Republic) of California. By the Fall/Winter of 1852, US Surveyor, Colonel Henry Washington had established the datum for southern California mapping on Mt. San Bernardino. During 1853, Washington and his survey crews established an east-west Baseline from that datum, as well as a north-south Meridian, which was utilized in mapping all government lands in southern California (Haenszel 1979).

Archival cartographic research for this project indicated that the US Government initiated surveys in the vicinity of the Project Area/APE during 1853. Subsequent Federal and State Government surveys culminated in the production of the following maps with respect to the Project Area/APE:

***Township No. I South Range No. VI West, San Bernardino Meridian*** (Surveyor General's Office 1874). The current Project Area (i.e., SE1/4 of Section 11) is located in this unmapped portion labeled "Steep Broken Mountains."

***California Engineers Department Detail Irrigation Map, Ontario Sheet*** (Hall 1888). The "Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company" subsumes the Project Area/APE. The "California Central Railway is depicted north of the Project Area/APE. Note that nothing is shown within the Project Area/APE on this map.

***San Bernardino, Calif.*** USGS 1901, reprinted 1913). The Project Area/APE is situated on the southern side of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There are no buildings depicted within the Project Area/APE, nor the surrounding areas. However, a building is in the neighboring, southern section.

***San Bernardino, Calif*** (US Army 1942).

This map shows the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE

***San Bernardino, Calif*** (U.S.G.S. 1954).

This map depicts the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE.

In sum, cartographic research suggests that by the 1870s, roads were established to provide transportation routes from the coast, through the San Bernardino Valley and up to the Upper Mojave Desert, via the Cajon Pass. Subsequently, the railroads were established by the 1870-80s. Concurrently, land development by the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was evident around the Project Area/APE.

Sometime after 1893-4, when the survey was conducted for the ***San Bernardino, Calif*** map (USGS 1901, reprinted 1913), and prior to the 1940-1941 surveys for the ***San Bernardino, Calif*** map (US Army 1942), a house was built at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE. Additionally, the City of Fontana's infrastructure (e.g., roads) were well established.

Finally, there were no cultural features depicted within the current Project Area/APE on any of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century through the

mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century maps that were researched for this project.

### **Archaeological Survey**

An historical resources survey of the Project Area/APE was conducted by John Wesley Alexandrowicz, ACS, on August 17, 2014. This reconnaissance or survey was conducted in order to visually identify any historical resources (e.g., artifact scatters, cultural features, archaeological features, architecture, etc.) as well as to determine the potential for sub-surface archaeological resource deposits within the Project Area.

ACS' surveyor encountered a vacant, urban-sited Project Area/APE. Previous ground disturbing activities, as well as recent trash deposits were ubiquitous features across the entire Project Area. Alexandrowicz noted that the Project Area exhibited an extensive fill horizon, with several portions portraying recent, mechanical grading activities. "Dumped or Dropped-Off trash" consisted of rectangular-shaped brick and mortar piers; cylinder-shaped post/pier footings consisting of concrete or concrete mixed with rock and/or brick; piles of broken and/or pulverized concrete); Modern-era refuse included ceramic, glass, and plastic vessels (e.g., bottles, plates, etc.) fragments.

Furthermore, a ca. 1920s residence, garage, and landscape architecture was noted and photographed (Figure 19) in the area defined as "Remainder" and "Not-A-Part" on the Tentative Tract Map 18938, SE of the Project Area (Figure 19).

Consequently, no historical resources were identified within the Project Area/APE.

### **Oral History Interviews**

Oral History Interviews were not conducted during this project.

### **Native American Consultation**

Since the CANAHC did not respond to J. S. Alexandrowicz's letter of August 26 and 28, 2014 (Appendix C), then there was no Native American Consultation for this project.

### **Identification and Evaluation of the Historical Resources**

This project was conducted in accordance with professional historic preservation standards, the Federal Section 106 Review Process, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, and the California Register of Historic Places process. As stated within CHAPTER III. RESEARCH DESIGN, the significance of a historical resource (i.e., building, structure, object, site and district) must be established before project impacts (e.g., such as a development within the Project Area), to the historical/cultural resources can be assessed.

Federal Section 106 procedures, the CEQA, and the California Register of Historic Places (i.e., CRHP) requires that important cultural resources sites be identified, evaluated for significance, and if significant, mitigated prior to the occurrence of impacts.

The first step, **Identification**, has been accomplished through the fieldwork, archival research and preparation of this identification report. As previously stated, the intent of this

historical resources project was to identify all historical resources 45 years or older within the Project Area. Following Federal and State statutes, ACS reconstructed the background information on the Project Area's environmental setting, previous cultural resources research, the historic context, a research design, research methods and research results. As a result of ACS' reconnaissance of the Project Area/APE, ACS did not identify any Historical Resource within the Project Area/APE.

Following Federal, State, guidelines, the second step in the Section 106 Review Process is **evaluation** of the identified Historical Resources pursuant to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (i.e., for Federally funded or permitted projects; or projects that are reviewed by a CA Certified Local Government, pursuant to their Historic Preservation Ordinance). For projects regulated by the CEQA, the criteria of the California Register of Historic Places are used to evaluate historical resources.

However, since no historical resources were identified within the Project Area/APE than an evaluation is unnecessary.

### Assessment of Effects

As previously mentioned, ACS' reconnaissance within the current APE/Project Area was focused on gathering important information regarding historical resources (e.g., architecture, archaeological sites, etc.), prior to any adverse effects through the Project Proponent's planned residential development. These types of construction and development projects generally cause an Adverse Effect to historical resources on the ground surface. With that said, since no

historical resources were identified on the ground surface by ACS, the finding of No Adverse Effect was made for surface historical resources. However, as stated in the Environmental Setting, Between December 2013 and January, 2014, NorCal Environmental Geotechnical Consultants, Inc. (NorCal Geotechnical Engineering) conducted a Proposed Residential Development at the Northwest Corner of L Street and Merrill Avenue, Fontana, San Bernardino, California (Spensiero 2014). Their geotechnical investigation of the Project Area/APE

*This investigation consisted of seven (7) subsurface explorations by a backhoe to depths of 15 feet at accessible locations. The explorations were logged by a field notebook and the subsurface explorations are attached Site Plan. The explorations revealed the existing fill consist of a fill and the description of the fill is listed on the excavation log.*

*It should be noted that the soil to another as an approximate and transition. The soil is described as follows:*

*Fill: A Fill soil classified as medium grained sand to a depth of 1 to 2 feet. It is noted to be medium grained sand.*

*Natural: An existing soil classified as medium grained, silty sand.*

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However, since no historical resources were identified within the Project Area/APE than an evaluation is unnecessary.

### **Assessment of Effects**

As previously mentioned, ACS' reconnaissance within the current APE/Project Area was focused on gathering important information regarding historical resources (e.g., architecture, archaeological sites, etc.), prior to any adverse effects through the Project Proponent's planned residential development. These types of construction and development projects generally cause an Adverse Effect to historical resources on the ground surface. With that said, since no

historical resources were identified on the ground surface by ACS, then there will be a finding of No Adverse Effect determination for surface historical resources.

However, as stated in CHAPTER II. SETTING, Between December, 2013 and January, 2014, NorCal Engineering, Soils and Geotechnical Consultants performed a **Geotechnical Engineering Investigation, Proposed Residential Development, Northwest Corner of Live Oak Avenue and Merrill Avenue, Fontana, in the County of San Bernardino, California** (Tucker and Spensiero 2014). Their geotechnical report for the Project Area/APE stipulated the following:

*This investigation consisted of the placement of seven (7) subsurface exploratory trenches by a backhoe to depths ranging between 5 and 15 feet at accessible locations on the property. The explorations were visually classified and logged by a field engineer with locations of the subsurface explorations shown on the attached Site Plan. The exploratory trenches revealed the existing earth materials to consist of a fill and natural soil. A detailed description of the subsurface conditions is listed on the excavations logs in Appendix A.*

*It should be noted that the transition from one soil to another as shown on the boring logs is approximate and may in fact be a gradual transition. The soils encountered are described as follows:*

*Fill: A Fill soil classifying as a brown, fine to medium grained silty SAND was encountered to a depth of 1 to 1 ½ feet. These soils were noted to be medium dense and dry.*

*Natural: An undisturbed natural soil classifying as a light brown, fine to coarse grained, silty to gravely SAND was*

*encountered below the fill soils. These native soils were observed to be medium dense with some cobbles...* (Tucker and Spensiero 2013: 2-3).

Therefore, on the basis of this information there appears to be approximately 18 inches (i.e., 1 ½ ft.) of fill atop of the naturally occurring soil. Hence, there is a potential for buried historic and/or prehistoric archaeological resources at a depth greater than 18 inches below ground surface, or the current surface of the “fill” soil within the Project Area/APE. Also, there is a potential for buried Paleontological Resources beyond the 18 inch fill soils.

Therefore, on the basis of the preceding facts, there will be a Potential Adverse Effect determination with regard to the Project Proponent’s construction excavations on possible buried Archaeological Resources, as well as potential buried Paleontologic Resources; as well as any potential, buried archaeological resources.

### **Recommendations**

As a result of the aforementioned data, ACS recommends the following historic preservation measures to mitigate any Potential Adverse Effect of the Project Proponent’s construction activities on the potential buried paleontological resources and the potential archaeological resources:

#### **Recommendation No. 1**

ACS staff recommends that an Archaeological Monitor inspect all ground disturbing activities that are associated with the Project Proponent’s proposed residential development within the Project Area/APE, in order to identify, document and preserve any buried

Historical Resources (e.g., Native American artifacts and/or historical archaeological features, etc.) and/or paleontological resources

that may be encountered during those construction activities.

The archaeological and Native American Monitors will be empowered to divert, redirect and/or halt construction excavations in the areas where prehistoric and/or historic archaeological artifacts and/or features are discovered. Sufficient time will be permitted for the archaeological and Native American monitors to assess and if deemed significant, to fully excavate and recover the archaeological artifacts and/or features that are uncovered by the construction excavations.

#### **Recommendation No. 2**

Sufficient time and funding will be allotted for the preparation of an archaeological monitoring report for this project. A professional report should be prepared pursuant to the **Archaeological Resource Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format** (CA-OHP 1989), and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior’s Standards (1998, 2005). The report will address the Native American and Euro-American historical archaeological legacy in current Professional Standards for Research. One copy of the report will be filed with the San Bernardino County Planning Department and one copy for the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, San Bernardino, CA.

All Native American artifacts should be curated with the Native American Group that demonstrates affiliation with the recovered Native American artifacts (i.e., Serrano

Nation, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, etc.). Euro-American artifacts may be curated with the Native American Groups and/or a recognized curation facility.

### **Recommendation No. 3**

If paleontological resources (i.e., fossils are identified and/or recovered during the monitoring of construction excavations, then the monitor will be empowered to halt construction in that area until adequate time is allotted for the recovery of significant, non-renewable paleontological resources. All work is to be conducted to professional standards, including the incorporation of archaeological methods for the mapping, proveniencing, and stratigraphic documentation of all discoveries within the paleontological locality (see Alexandrowicz et al. 1999).

In addition, all paleontological work will be conducted in accordance with the recognized paleontological practices as addressed in the document, entitled **Measures for Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to Nonrenewable Paleontological Resources: Standard Procedures**” *Society of Vertebrate Paleontology News Bulletin 152* (1991).

### **Recommendation No. 4**

The Project Proponent, ACS, and the San Bernardino staff should work together to provide Public Education Venues (e.g., brochures, displays, exhibits, etc.) of any discovered historical resources (i.e., historic properties) for the enjoyment and enlightenment of the Public.

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## I. INTRODUCTION

### Background

At the request of Ms. Eva P. Rojo, Secured Income Group, Inc. (i.e., the Project Proponent), the Archaeological Consulting Services – ACS staff conducted an historical resources identification investigation between August 16, 2014, through the present, in preparation of the Project Proponent's planned residential development within the Tentative Tract Map 18938 Project.

### Location

The Project Proponent's proposed residential development project is situated at the NW corner of the Live Oak Avenue and Merrill Avenue intersection, within the unincorporated area in the City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California (Figures 1, 2 and 3). Additionally, the project extends northward along Live Oak Avenue to the intersection with Ceres Avenue. The Project Area/APE extends 1,172 ft. west of Live Oak Avenue, along Merrill Avenue (south) and Ceres Avenue (north). Tentative Tract Map 18398 will encompass ~1.51 acres (without the Remainder Parcel- See Below), and is herein referred to as the **PROJECT AREA**.

Figure 3 shows the labels "N.A.P." (i.e., Not A Part) and "Remainder" within the SE portion of Tentative Tract Map 18938. This 12,814 sq. ft. area contains a ca. 1920s house and garage and will not be developed. Thus, this house, garage and property are excluded from the Project Area

With respect to a legal description, the rectangular-shaped Project Area is situated within the SE1/4 of the SE1/4 of the SW1/4

of Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, in the San Bernardino Base and Meridian. In addition, the property is identified as San Bernardino County Assessors Parcel No. 0231-092-01.

### Regulatory Compliance

Thus, the **Project Area** (Figures 2 and 3) is correlated with the "**Area of Potential Effects**" (i.e., APE) for the purposes of regulatory compliance pursuant to the California Environmental Quality Act (i.e., CEQA) (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2; CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5); as well as the Section 106 Review Process of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966 (i.e., NHPA), as amended. This historical or cultural resources investigation was undertaken in order to fulfill the Project Proponent's and the County of San Bernardino's (i.e., San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department Project No. P201400094) requirements to comply with the CEQA. In general, the CEQA process is very similar to Federal procedures for the preservation of historical/cultural resources, as defined in the Section 106 Review Process of the NHPA. The Section 106 procedures require the *identification*, and *evaluation* of historical resources via the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In general, the resources evaluated for the NRHP are located within the APE. Assessments of Adverse Effects are undertaken for the NRHP eligible sites within the APE. Those resources that are significant and eligible for the NRHP, and threatened by an "adverse effect," such as destruction during construction, are afforded *treatment or data recovery* to preserve the research potential, which may be lost through destruction.

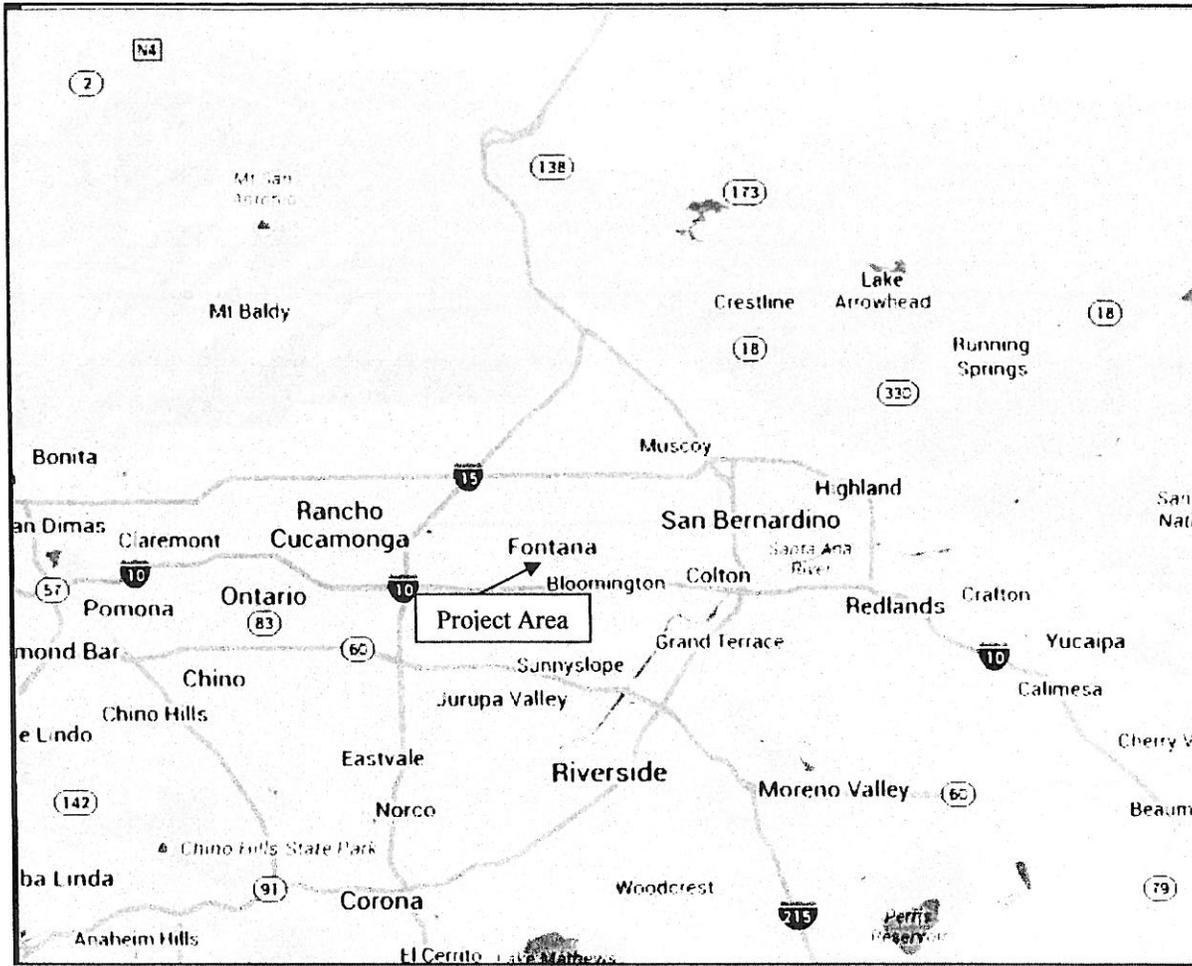


Figure 1. Vicinity Map showing the location of the Project Area and Area of Potential Effects (i.e., APE) in the unincorporated area of the City of Fontana, County of San Bernardino, CA (GoogleMaps.com 2014).

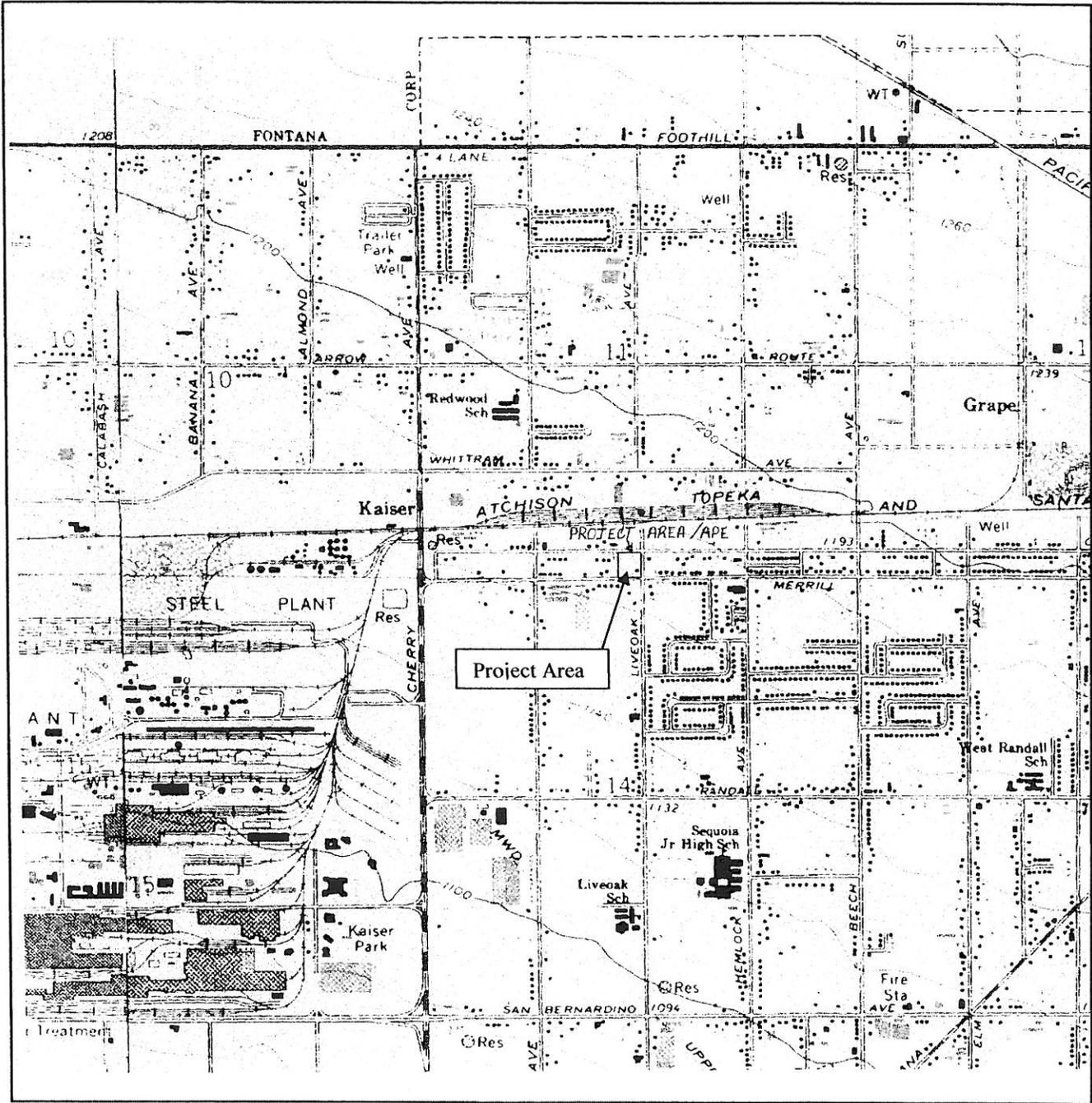


Figure 2. The Fontana, California, Quadrangle (USGS 1980) showing the Project Area and the Area of Potential Effects (i.e., APE).



Therefore, the “**significant**” historical (i.e., cultural) resources, in terms of CEQA, are treated in an analogous manner with respect to those cultural resources that are determined to be eligible for the NRHP, pursuant to the Federal Section 106 Review Process.

### **Project Personnel**

ACS’ Staff for this project consisted of:

John Stephen Alexandrowicz, M.S.,  
RPA #10460, Director; and

John Wesley Alexandrowicz, B.A. candidate,  
Project Manager.

ACS staff’s resumes are presented in Appendix A.

### **Native American Consultation**

ACS emailed a cover letter and map (Appendix C) to the California Native American Heritage Commission (i.e., CANAHC) on August 26, 2014. ACS’ letter requested a review of their Sacred Lands Files for the identification of any cultural resources within and/or in the vicinity of the Project Area. Additionally, ACS requested the information of all Native American Groups and Contacts that may have Native American Concerns regarding the Project Area/APE.

On August 28, 2014, Alexandrowicz called the CANAHC and spoke with a female representative who stipulated: A). that the CANAHC was bereft of Mr. David Singleton, Program Analyst, who retired;

B). the CANAHC was operating with no replacement for Mr. Singleton; C); and the CANAHC had 14 days to respond to any requests. Alexandrowicz requested that the CANAHC confirm receipt of his August 26 email, to which the CANAHC representative stated that they had not received ACS’ request. Therefore, Alexandrowicz stated that he would immediately re-email the August 26, 2014 request to the CANAHC. To date, ACS has not received a response, which begs the question: Is the CANAHC operating in compliance with the CEQA and/or Federal policies regarding Native American Consultation for historic preservation projects in CA?

### **Report Format**

ACS’ report was prepared pursuant to the ARMR guidelines (CA-OHP 1989) and contains the following CHAPTERS:

- I. Introduction (herein);
- II. Setting;
- III. Research Design;
- IV. Methods;
- V. Report of Findings;
- VI. Discussion/Interpretation;
- VII. Management Considerations and Recommendations;
- VIII. References;
- Appendix A: Qualifications of the Investigators;
- Appendix B: Historical Resources Records Search from the AIC-SBCM::
- Appendix C: ACS’ August 26, 2014, Letter to the California Native American Heritage Commission.

## CHAPTER II. SETTING

### Introduction

Julian Steward (1939) proposed the theory of cultural ecology, whereby cultures interact with the environment and are viewed as part of the larger ecosystem. In addition, cultural ecology is a method that studies cultural change through the techno-economic organization, social organization, political organization and ideology. The following paragraphs discuss the environmental setting that encompasses the Project Area/APE, and establishes the environmental variables for a cultural-ecological analysis of human adaptation in San Bernardino County, California.

### Physiography

The Project Area is situated within the geomorphic provinces defined as the Transverse Ranges and the Peninsular Ranges (Beck and Haase 1974). The San Gabriel Mountains and foothills represent the Transverse Range Geomorphic Province. Situated adjacent to the foothills of the San Bernardino Mountains is the northern portion of the Perris Block of the Peninsular Ranges Geomorphic Province. Boundaries for the Perris Block include the San Jacinto Fault on the northeast border, the Cucamonga Fault and San Gabriel Mountains on the northern border, while the Elsinore Fault and Santa Ana Mountains form the southern border of the Perris Block.

Spatially, the Project Area is located in the western end of the San Bernardino Valley, south of the San Gabriel Mountains and north of the Jurupa Mountains. The landform is characterized by a NE to SW trending, gently sloping alluvial fan.

This alluvial fan flowed thousands of years ago from the source at Lytle Creek. Thus, the Project Area's NE corner exhibits an elevations of 1,172.5 ft. AMSL, while the SW corner has an elevation of 1,160 ft. AMSL (Figures 2 and 3).

### Hydrology

Mt. San Antonio, elevation 10,064 ft. AMSL and Mt. Baldy elevation 8,859 ft. AMSL, are the highest topographic features in this vicinity with respect to the San Gabriel Mountains. Their watersheds form the Lytle Creek, Duncan Canyon, and San Sevaine Canyon Drainages, which are the main hydrographic features associated with the terrain north of the Project Area. Smaller drainages such as Bullock Canyon, located east of San Sevaine Canyon, punctuate the landscape.

Lytle Creek and the Lytle Creek Wash are situated northeast of the Project Area. The Lytle Creek Wash joins the Cajon Wash several miles east of the Project Area, forming a large tributary of the Santa Ana River, situated approximately 10 miles south of the Project Area. Duncan Canyon contains an intermittent stream. San Sevaine Creek, situated within San Sevaine Canyon contains a perennial stream.

Small intermittent streams are located south of the Project Area at the foothills of the northern exposure of the Jurupa Mountains. Although, the closest stream is ca. 3 miles south, contained within an un-named canyon within Section 31 (U.S.G.S. Fontana 1980).

All of these drainages contained sources of water that were equally important for sustaining human life in this area during the prehistoric, as well as the historic eras.

## Geology

The Project Area is situated in western San Bernardino County approximately 4 miles NW of the Santa Ana River flood plain. The Santa Ana River started to flow in its present southwesterly direction at the onset of the Wisconsin Epoch (ca. 45,000 years ago). The fluvial stream deposited terraces are of Pleistocene age, with a lens cover of Holocene alluvium. The Santa Ana River extends from the upper reaches of the San Bernardino Mountains, and flows down to the San Bernardino Valley floor. The geology of the Study Area includes Precambrian basement formations that have been covered over by metamorphic limestone and quartzite. The surrounding topography consists of varied amounts of granitic rock outcrops with deposits of quartz, feldspar and pyrite.

The geological component of the Project Area is characterized by the Lytle Creek Alluvial Fan that is formed in the San Gabriel Mountains, and to a lesser extent, the Jurupa mountains. Scott notes that:

*Mapping by Bortugno and Spittler (1986) indicates that the parcel is located on Quaternary alluvial fan deposits, with Pleistocene alluvial sediments and well-dissected alluvial fans occurring to the north and west. Outcrops of sheared and deformed high-grade metamorphic rock of uncertain age also occur to the northwest. The Pleistocene alluvial sediments have a high potential to contain significant nonrenewable paleontological resources... (Scott 1991: 1).*

A geologic profile for the Project Area includes deposits of alluvium, colluvium, Pliocene Sedimentary Rocks, and undifferentiated Precambrian Rocks (The

Planning Center 1988; Obrecht 1987). Alluvium consisting of a clayey silt to silty sand matrices with pebbles, cobbles, and boulders is found in the drainages (i.e., Lytle Creek and San Sevaine Creek drainages) and alluvial fans at the base of the foothills. Colluvium is characterized by clayey silt and sandy silt intermixed with pebbles and cobbles that have been carried down slope by water and gravity. Colluvium deposits accumulate at the base of slopes. Coarse sand, cobbles, and large boulders found under the alluvial deposits represent the Undivided Pliocene Non-Marine Sedimentary Rock. Bedrock, consisting of marble, slaty material and large crystalline rocks intermixed with sand and rock fragments were recorded north of the Project Area.

Generally speaking, soils in western San Bernardino are composed mostly of decomposing granite eroded by the exposure of the granitic surface of the Southern California Batholith. Soils within the immediate Project Area are alluvial in nature, and are comprised of this decaying granite, and coarse grained silty sand, with scattered loose granitic rocks.

Between December, 2013 and January, 2014, NorCal Engineering, Soils and Geotechnical Consultants performed a **Geotechnical Engineering Investigation, Proposed Residential Development, Northwest Corner of Live Oak Avenue and Merrill Avenue, Fontana, in the County of San Bernardino, California** (Tucker and Spensiero 2014). Their geotechnical report for the Project Area/APE stipulated the following:

*This investigation consisted of the placement of seven (7) subsurface exploratory trenches by a backhoe to depths ranging between 5*

*and 15 feet at accessible locations on the property. The explorations were visually classified and logged by a field engineer with locations of the subsurface explorations shown on the attached Site Plan. The exploratory trenches revealed the existing earth materials to consist of a fill and natural soil. A detailed description of the subsurface conditions is listed on the excavations logs in Appendix A.*

*It should be noted that the transition from one soil to another as shown on the boring logs is approximate and may in fact be a gradual transition. The soils encountered are described as follows:*

*Fill: A Fill soil classifying as a brown, fine to medium grained silty SAND was encountered to a depth of 1 to 1 ½ feet. These soils were noted to be medium dense and dry.*

*Natural: An undisturbed natural soil classifying as a light brown, fine to coarse grained, silty to gravelly SAND was encountered below the fill soils. These native soils were observed to be medium dense with some cobbles.*

*The overall engineering characteristics of the earth material were relatively uniform with each excavation. No groundwater was encountered to the depth of our trenches and slight caving occurred in the deeper cohesionless soils (Tucker and Spensiero 2013: 2-3).*

Therefore, on the basis of this information there appears to be approximately 18 inches (i.e., 1 ½ ft.) of fill atop of the naturally occurring soil. Hence, there is a potential for buried historic and/or prehistoric archaeological resources at a depth greater than 18 inches below ground surface, or the

current surface of the “fill” soil within the Project Area/APE.

### **Floral and Faunal Resources**

The APE contains a variety of non-native, grasses, as well as two shrubs, one along Ceres Avenue and one along Merrill Avenue. ACS staff did not observe any indigenous native plants (i.e., grasses, sage, etc.) of the Sage Scrub Community remaining in the Project Area/APE.

Extensive landscaping that incorporated non-native plants were observed in the properties surrounding Project Area/APE. The neighborhood’s 20<sup>th</sup> century landscaping activities have wiped out the original, indigenous plant communities.

The upper Santa Ana River flood plain was formerly a highly diversified habitat for indigenous fauna or animal resources. However, in general the Project Area/APE is bereft of the original animal resources due to human encroachment and occupation. No animals were observed during the survey of the Project Area/APE.

More importantly, it should be noted that the indigenous Native Americans had a symbiotic relationship with Mother Earth and her resources. Native plants and animals were used by the Native Americans for thousands of years in for food, shelter, clothing, weapons, tools, and everything to sustain life. Starting in the 18<sup>th</sup> century, Europeans traveled this area. By the mid19<sup>th</sup> c. many Euro-Americans were exploiting and harnessing the natural resources, with a general disregard for the environment. Thus, we have established a cultural ecological benchmark with respect to the Native Americans, as well as later Euro-American adaptation to the Fontana

area and surrounding areas, from the prehistoric era through the early 21<sup>st</sup> century.

### **Cultural Setting**

In the preceding section we discussed the environment, as well as the indigenous Native American's, as well as historic Euro-American's use of natural plants and animals in their life ways. In order to assess previously recorded and as yet, unidentified cultural resources sites, a Historic Context must be created that revolves around a theme, place and time. With the Historic Context in mind, the evaluation and study of the identified cultural resources sites may be placed within a framework of analysis. This framework enables the researcher to formulate regional research questions (refer to Research Design, CHAPTER III). The following paragraphs discuss the Prehistoric, Ethnographic, and Historic Contexts related to this Project.

#### ***Prehistoric Native American Context***

The following Prehistoric Native American Context is largely based on a regional reconstruction of the Prado Basin by Goldberg and Arnold (1988) in the report, entitled *Prehistoric Sites in the Prado Basin, California: Regional Context and Significance Evaluation*. Other germane references are evaluated and included herein.

#### **Early Cultures (approximately 45,000 - 12,000 BP)**

Various archaeologists have made claims for the presence of Pleistocene or Paleoindian sites in Southern California. At this time, none of these claims have been substantiated or accepted by most practicing

archaeologists. The validity of these sites is based on a number of questions (not all of which are enumerated here) surrounding the context of these sites:

- 1) Are the artifacts of clear human manufacture (e.g., are the artifacts really artifacts or are they ecofacts [naturally made]);
- 2) Are the dates reliable for those sites containing clearly humanly-manufactured tools (e.g., are the dating techniques reliable?, are the dated samples contaminated?, are the dated artifacts from reliable contexts?, etc.) (Bamforth et. al 1986); and
- 3) Are there problems with the geomorphological context of the site?; is the stratigraphy understood?; are the geomorphological processes affecting the site understood?; etc.

Two very early claims for the presence of Pleistocene (or earlier) people in southern California are the Calico Site, and the Manix Lake Lithic Industry. The Calico Site is a deeply stratified site located in an alluvial fan that extends out from the Calico Mountains. Archaeologists at the site claim the lithic assemblage is 200,000 years old. Critics of the site argue that these artifacts are not of clear human manufacture, and cite a number of geomorphological problems as well. Because of this, serious debate over the validity of this site continues to the present.

The Manix Lake Lithic Industry is thought to be a late Pleistocene pre-projectile point occupation centered on the ancient shoreline of Manix Lake. The site is thought to be 20,000 years old based on: 1) the crude nature of the bifaces and other tools found at

the site, 2) the lack of projectile points, 3) the position of the site as it relates to the high stand of Manix Lake, 4) the similarity of the artifacts to Old World Pleistocene lithic assemblages, and 5) the embedded nature of the artifacts in desert pavement (Bamforth et. al 1986). Glennan, a critic of the Manix Lake Lithic Industry, has argued that the close proximity of a lithic raw material source to the site and the reduction technology evident on the artifacts suggests they were early stage production rejects (in Bamforth et. al 1986). Thus, one would expect the artifacts to look "crude".

In sum, there are no undisputed Pleistocene or Paleoindian sites in southern California. Most of these early claims come from the Mojave Desert, the deserts surrounding the Colorado River in eastern California, and from coastal southern California. No Pleistocene/ Paleoindian sites have been reported in the vicinity of the Project Area.

#### **12,000 - 8,000 BP Interval**

Warren called this early interval the San Dieguito Tradition which ran from approximately 10,000-8,000 BP. Wallace called this same interval Period I: Hunting, which extended from approximately 12,000-8,000 BP. The basic subsistence pattern throughout this period focused on hunting Pleistocene and post-Pleistocene fauna. The reliance on hunting is similar to what is expected of early groups (e.g., Clovis, Folsom) in the Midwest and eastern North America. Based on the paucity of grinding implements found in Period I archaeological sites throughout North America, researchers believe vegetal resources played a minor role in the subsistence economy. In contrast, ethnographic data from indigenous tribal groups suggests floral resources are a very important aspect of the subsistence

economy. Based on an uniformitarian assumption, it is possible vegetal resources were more widely used during this interval than is evidenced in the material archaeological record. The debate over the importance of floral resources in early subsistence economies still continues.

Based on the climatic data provided by Altschul et al. (1984) for California, the period from 12,000-9,000 BP was a cooler wetter time, while the period from 9,000-8,000 BP indicated a warming trend. The early part of this interval coincided with the extinction of 32 genera of Pleistocene megafauna, and the onset of the Holocene (around 10,000 BP). The Holocene is generally warmer than the Pleistocene, marks the onset of present day fauna, and continues to the present. In sum, no San Dieguito Tradition/Period I archaeological sites have been identified or recorded in the Project Area, or its vicinity.

#### **8,000 - 5,000 BP Interval**

This interval is called the Encinitas Tradition by Warren, and Period II: Food Collecting by Wallace. Other researchers in the region call it the Milling Stone Horizon. This interval started around 7,000 or 8,000 BP and lasted until approximately 5,000 BP. Most of the sites in the Prado Basin are Milling Stone Horizon in age, or more recent.

This interval evidences the first widespread evidence of food collecting and seed processing in the region. It is during this interval that milling stones first appear in archaeological sites around the region. This suggests a subsistence pattern based on seed and plant procurement with the continuation of the previous hunting strategy.

This interval marked a time of "interregional variability in site content, structure, and perhaps age" (Goldberg and Arnold 1988:12). It was during this time that non-utilitarian artifacts first appear in the Prado Basin. Some of these items include beads, pendants, charm stones, discoids, and cogged stones. Two possible explanations for the influx of milling stones and non-utilitarian artifacts in the region are: 1) that they are part of a new adaptation to the area or environment, and/or 2) that they are related to an influx of people from a different region who had a different material culture assemblage which they brought with them to the Prado Basin region.

Coastal sites during this time were generally larger than interior region sites. This suggests the coastal sites were more permanent than the interior region sites. In addition, based on the current archaeological evidence, the interior and mountain areas were occupied later than the coast. The Prado Basin is considered to be part of the interior region, and was occupied during the later part of this interval (see below).

The earliest solid chronometric dates from the Prado Basin are from the later part of this interval. The approximate dates and site number designations are listed below (dates not calibrated):

CA-RIV-2755 C<sup>14</sup> on shell 6200±250BP (Langenwaller and Brock 1985);

CA-RIV-5243 C<sup>14</sup> on shell 5230±110BP (Langenwaller and Brock 1985);

Based on these dates it is apparent the Prado Basin was first occupied during the later part of this interval, from approximately 6,200-5,200 BP.

The paleoclimatic reconstruction for California (Altschul et. al 1984) indicates the early part of this period was warm

(approximately 8-7,500 BP); the period from 7,500-6,500 BP was cool and wet; the period from 6,500-5,500 BP was warm and dry; and the period from 5,500-5,000 BP was cool and wet. It is apparent from this reconstruction that the environment fluctuated during this interval. Based on the two dates presented above, it appears these sites were used during a warm/dry period.

In sum, if these sites reflect the earliest occupations in the region (and based on the current evidence there is no real proof these do) it is interesting to speculate about the reasons groups left the cooler coast for the hotter, and relatively unknown, interior region around the Prado Basin. One may speculate that population pressure may have been a factor and that the interior was inhabited to relieve population pressure, and/or exploit additional resources.

#### **5,000 - 1,200 BP Interval**

After 5,000 BP Warren and Wallace diverge in their cultural chronologies for southern California. Warren's evidence indicates the Encinitas Tradition (or Milling Stone Horizon) continued until AD 700, with the exception of the Santa Barbara Coastal Zone. Wallace, on the other hand, calls this same interval Period III: Diversified Subsistence. Wallace's data is based primarily on archaeological sites from around Santa Barbara. While Warren notes a variation in the archaeology of the Santa Barbara Coastal Zone, he feels this area is an anomaly and does not reflect the region as a whole. In any event, it is apparent additional work needs to be conducted to answer this research problem.

Based on the material culture recovered from excavated sites in the Prado Basin, it appears many of the sites retained

characteristics associated with the Encinitas Tradition/ Millingstone Horizon (following Warren). Evidence for the increased use of non-utilitarian items also continued throughout this interval.

Well dated sites from this period from the Prado Basin are listed below (dates not calibrated):

CA-SBR-4032

obsidian hydration 5,000-1,500 BP  
(Goldberg and Arnold 1988);

CA-SBR-3690

C<sup>14</sup> on burnt seeds 2,380-1,070 BP  
(Goldberg and Arnold 1988)  
obsidian hydration 2,505-1,257 BP;

CA-ORA-614

obsidian hydration 4,000-3,000 BP  
(Goldberg and Arnold 1988);

CA-RIV-2804

C<sup>14</sup> on soil 4,740±110 BP  
(Van Buren et. al. 1986);

CA-RIV-653

obsidian hydration 2438 BP  
(Langenwaller and Brock 1985);

CA-RIV-2754

obsidian hydration 2,000-1,500BP  
(Langenwaller and Brock 1985);

It is obvious from the list of sites above that many more well dated sites are known from this interval than are known from the previous interval. This increase may indicate groups successfully adapted to the region allowing them to expand (fluoresce), or that there was a major influx of people into the Prado Basin. Archaeologists are currently unsure about the reasons for this fluorescence.

Environmental data provided by Altschul et. al (1984) indicates the environment began to fluctuate rapidly during this time. The environment ranged from warm/dry conditions to cool/wet periods. The effect of varying temperatures on the basin's inhabitants is currently unknown.

### Post 1,200 BP Interval

Archaeological evidence from this interval indicates a continued reliance on milling stones with the addition of a wider variety of non-utilitarian artifacts then is seen in previous intervals. Artifact types recovered from archaeological sites include stone, bone and shell ornaments, bone tools, steatite containers, pottery, and asphaltum. In addition, the bow and arrow, arrow shaft straighteners, and dart points were introduced around AD 500.

Population pressure increased along the coastal zone and in the valleys. Population pressure relates to an increase in the population size, larger, more sedentary sites, chiefdoms/city states, more shamanistic activity, craft specialization, interregional trade, warfare, etc. In other words, the complexity of life continued to increase during this interval. Only one well dated site for this interval was found during the literature search for this report (date not calibrated):

CA-SBR-5096 C<sup>14</sup> on shell 890±60 BP  
(Langenwaller and Brock 1985);

This site was a village site, and possibly a major ceremonial center within the Prado Basin (Langenwaller and Brock 1985:7-64). Besides milling equipment being recovered during the excavation of this site a pinto type point was found as well as cogged stones, a discoidal, stone ball and charm stone. Artifacts such as these reflect the

fluorescence of non-utilitarian items during this interval, as well as a continuation of the Milling Stone Horizon.

This interval began as a cool/wet period, and around 500 years ago became warmer (Altschul et. al 1984). This warm period is still in effect today.

Based on linguistic evidence, Kroeber (1923) postulated an influx of Shoshonean speakers came into southern and western California around 1,500 BP (around AD 500). These people came from eastern California and the Great Basin, and settled in southern and western California. Warren's archaeological evidence suggests the "Shoshonean Intrusion" occurred after AD 700. The AD 500 date of the "Shoshonean Intrusion" corresponds to the introduction of the bow and arrow, arrow shaft straighteners, and triangular-shaped projectile points.

Tribes from the "Shoshonean Invasion" formed the ethnographic groups known to inhabit the Prado Basin and southern California. The Shoshonean speakers belonged to the Uto-Aztecan language stock and replaced the Hokan speaking people who previously lived along the coast. The ethnographic Native Americans known to inhabit the vicinity of the Project Area are discussed in the next section.

### ***Ethnographic Native American Context***

Based on ACS' 20 plus years of archaeological research, as well as the results of previous California Native American Heritage Commission correspondence (e.g., Singleton 2008) the Serrano, Luiseno, and Cahuilla Native American Groups are identified as the most likely descendants of the prehistoric and

ethnographic Native American indigenous cultures that occupied the territory that includes the Project Area/APE. Kroeber's Plate 57 shows the suggested boundaries of the California Native American Ethnographic Groups and the suggested locations of major village sites (1926: Plate 57; 1976) (Figure 4, herein).

While the Serrano are the most likely Native American descendants of the Project Area's original inhabitants, other ethnographic groups, such as the Luiseno, the Cahuilla, the Gabrielino, and the Juaneno Native Americans traveled and occupied the Project Area vicinity, as well as the territories surrounding the Serrano (i.e., and the current Project Area) during the late prehistoric through early historic times (Kroeber 1925; Strong 1929; Johnson 1962; Bean 1972, 1978; Bean and Smith 1978; Arnold and Goldberg 1988; Arkush 1989; Love and Hallaran 1990, and Alexandrowicz et al. 1994, Alexandrowicz 2000, 2004, Alexandrowicz and Alexandrowicz 2006).

The Serrano occupied the area north of the Cahuilla and Luiseno, and north and east of the Gabrielino.

Cahuilla territory (i.e., situated to the southeast of the Serrano) was bisected by a major trade route, the Cocupa-Maricopa Trail, and was at the periphery of two others, the Santa Fe and Yuman trails. The mountains, hills and plains separated them from the Luiseno, Serrano and Gabrielino. The Luiseno peoples occupied the area south of the Serrano. The Gabrielino occupied the territory to the west and southwest, respectively of the Serrano.

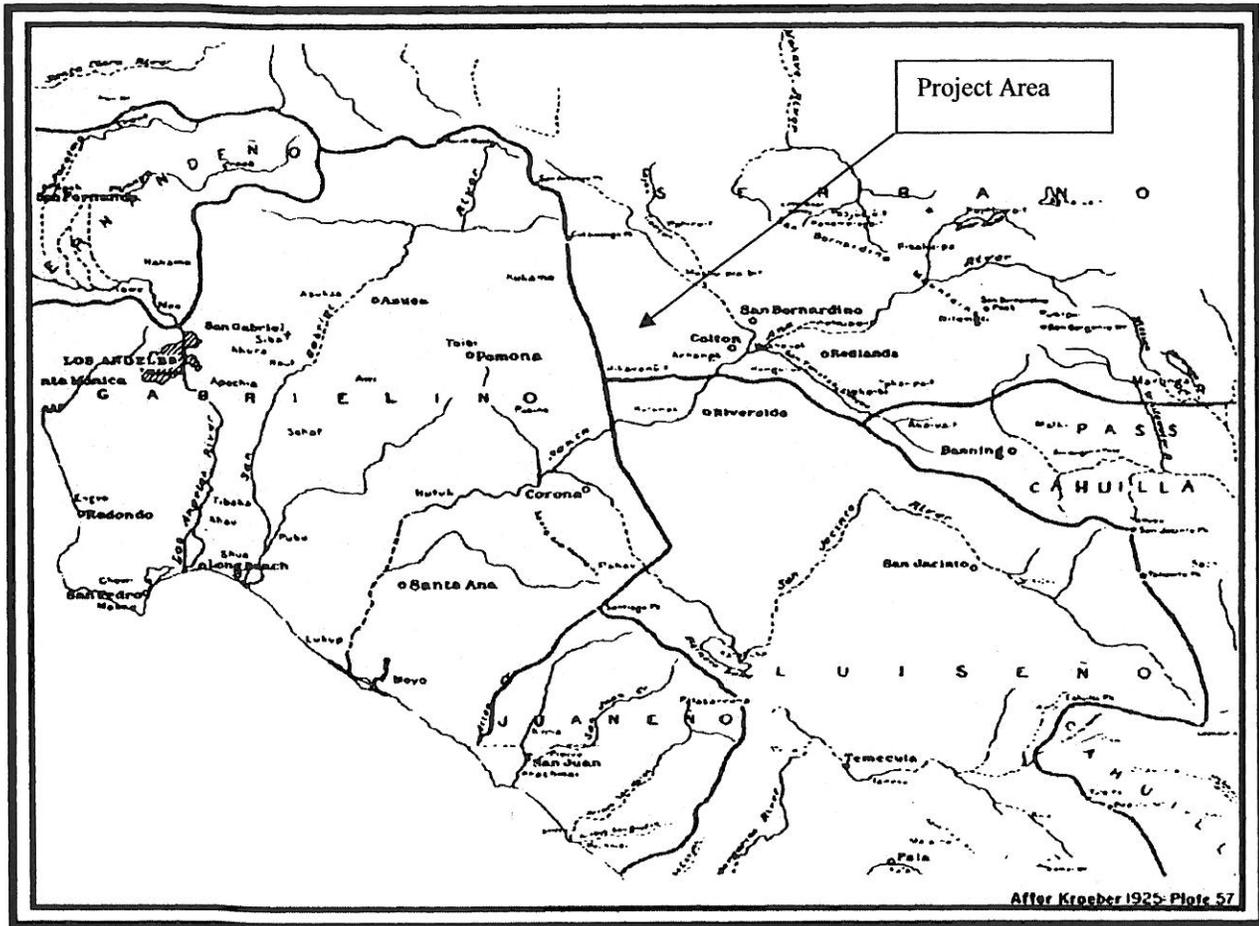


Figure 4. Kroeber's Plate 57, showing the locations of southern California ethnographic groups and major sites, as well as modern urban centers (Kroeber 1925: Plate 57; reprinted 1976). Note the location of the Project Area/APE with respect to the boundaries of the Luiseno, Serrano and Cahuilla Native American Groups.

The Serrano, Luiseno, Cahuilla and other ethnographic inhabitants of the Project Area during the 16<sup>th</sup> -19<sup>th</sup> centuries, as well as their neighbors, the Gabrielino and Juaneno ethnographic groups, were members of the Shoshonean language stock (Kroeber 1925; Arnold and Goldberg 1988). For example, the Gabrielino purportedly arrived in the Los Angeles Basin in ca. 500 B.C. (Bean and Smith 1978; De Munck 1985). These ethnographic groups spoke the Cupan Language, Takic Family, part of the Uto-Aztec (Shoshonean) language group (De Munck 1985). Resources were apparently obtained during seasonal migrations. A broad spectrum resource pattern, utilizing all indigenous resources, was practiced by these ethnographic groups. Discussions on Gabrielino, Luiseno, Pass Cahuilla, Serrano, Juaneno and other ethnographic data are contained in references by Gifford (1918), Benedict (1924), Kroeber (1925), Strong (1929), Johnston (1962), Hudson (1969, 1971), Bean and Smith (1978), Bean et al. (1981), and Arnold and Goldberg (1988). The following section contains discussions of the lifeways of the Serrano, Luiseno, and Cahuilla Native Americans.

### Serrano

A considerable amount of ethnographic information is available for the Serrano. The account stated here is based on Bean and Smith (1978). The Serrano were a small Native American tribe that inhabited a territory spanning from approximately the Yucaipa Valley to the south, the Twenty-nine Palms area to the east, the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass, and Victorville to the north (Figure 5). The Serrano were named after a Spanish word meaning *mountaineer* or *highlander*, and as the name suggests, they preferred the

mountainous or hilly areas. They are a member of the Takic language family which includes the Serrano and Kitanemuk.

The Serrano were organized into autonomous localized lineages that had favored territories in which they ranged. Because they had favored ranges, they did not claim territories far from their home base. These individual territories were controlled by distinct Serrano lineages, and were not pan-tribal in nature. These lineages were patrilineal.

Most Serrano base camps/hamlets were located in the foothill Upper Sonoran Life-zone, which is confined to a narrow strip of land on the eastern side of the mountains. While the Serrano preferred mountainous areas, fewer Serrano inhabited the desert areas or the Forest Transition Zone. The base camps were generally centered around sources of water. The location of water sources played a major role in their subsistence/settlement system.

The Serrano were primarily hunter-gatherers who occasionally fished. Groups living in the foothills generally utilized such resources as acorns and pinon nuts, while desert groups utilized honey, mesquite, pinon nuts, yucca roots, cactus fruits, bulbs, shoots, etc. In addition to the various types of flora utilized by the Serrano, a number of faunal resources were used as well. For example, deer, mountain sheep, antelope, rabbits, and especially quail were the primary meat sources. Large fauna was generally hunted with the bow and arrow

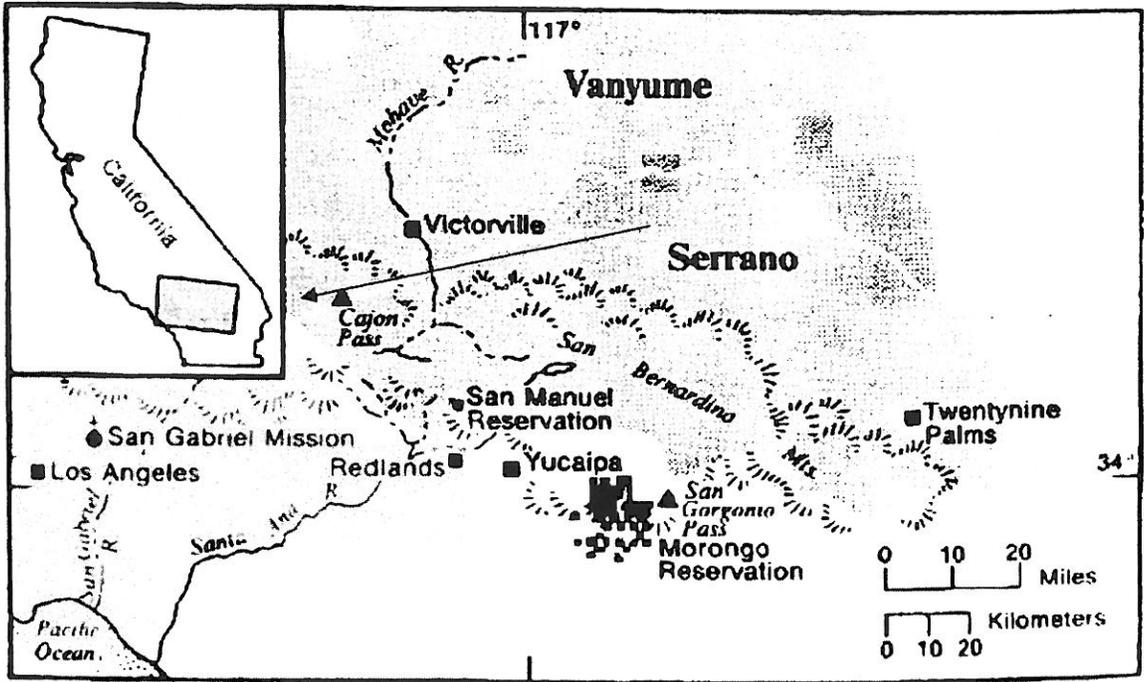


Figure 5. Linguistic Boundaries of the Serrano and Vanyume Tribes (Bean and Smith 1978: 570; Figure 1. Note the location of the Project Area/APE at the end of the arrow.

and curved throwing sticks, while smaller game was often trapped, snared, and captured in dead falls. Their subsistence technology was made of shell, wood, bone, stone, and plant fiber.

Very little is known about the Serrano and their history. First contact may have occurred in either 1771 when the Mission San Gabriel was first opened, or in 1772 when Pedro Fages, and early explorer, first explored the Serrano area. However, the first major impact was not until 1819 when an *asistencia* was built near the city of Redlands. By 1834 most Serrano were either in the Morongo or San Manuel Missions. Native Americans lived in the areas of City Creek Canyon to North Victoria Avenue (Beattie and Beattie 1939; Hinckley 1951).

### **Luiseno**

This discussion of the ethnographic data for the Luiseno Native American Group is based on Bean and Shipek's (1978) work. The Luiseno ethnographic group is named after the San Luis Rey Mission, because most of the Native Americans in the area were placed in that mission. Also, Bean and Smith (1978) state that the Juaneno, associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano, are part of the Luiseno group.

The Luiseno did not have a name for themselves, but are reported to have invented names to appease visitors (Bean and Shipek 1978). The Luiseno language is

part of the Cupan subgroup of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock.

Territorially, the Luiseno maintained a large area (Figure 6) of approximately 1,500 square miles of coast line from San Juan Capistrano on the northwest to past Oceanside on the southwest, and inland from Santiago Peak on the northeast to beyond Palomar Mountain on the southeast. This territory incorporated several macro-environments including the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills, Prairie, Exposed Coast, and the Sheltered Coast. These environments in turn contained several biotic zones including the coast-marsh, coastal strand, prairie, chaparral, oak woodland, and pine. In addition, approximately 50% of the Luiseno territory is located in the Sonoran life-zone which is a productive life-zone for flora, fauna, and man. Flora and fauna available in these zones include small animals, deer, acorns, sage, and pinon nuts as well as a variety of other resources.

The Luiseno relied on a hunting-gathering subsistence strategy (Figures 7 and 8). They hunted a variety of animals with the bow and arrow; clubbed burrowing rodents; and conducted communal rabbit hunts with nets. They also fished in the oceans, rivers and lakes with line and hooks, nets, traps, bow and arrow, poison, and spears. Subsistence strategies were basically based on a broad spectrum resource pattern, seasonal in



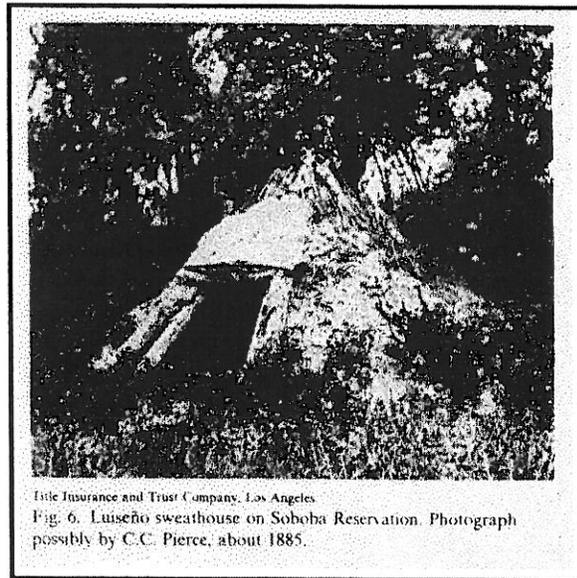
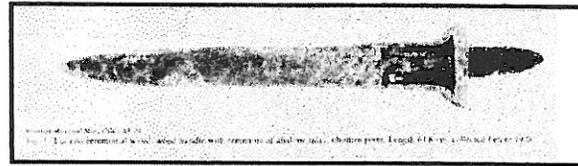
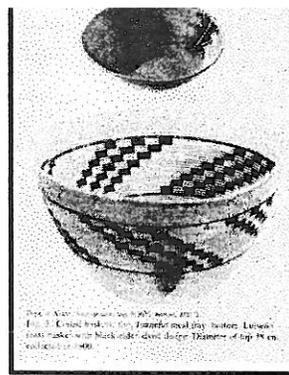
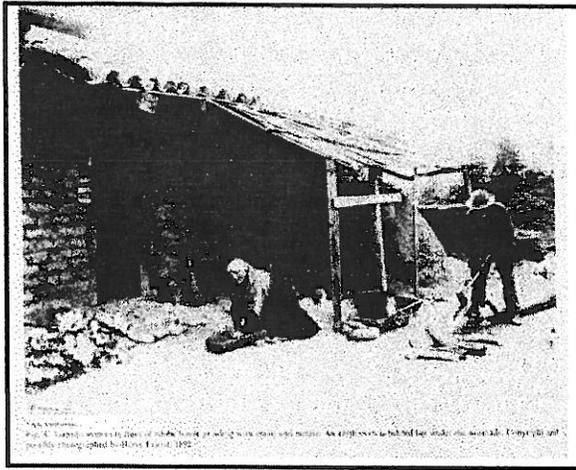
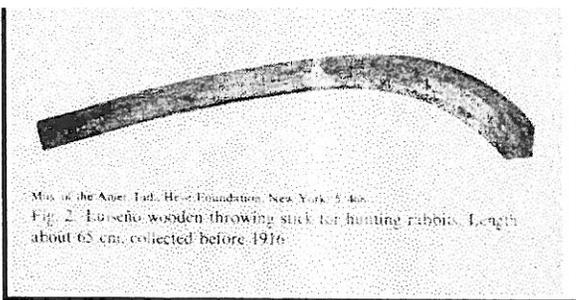


Figure 7. Top Left: Luiseno throwing stick for hunting rabbits. Length about 6 cm, collected before 1916 (Bean and Shipek 1978: Figure 2); Top Right: Coiled baskets, top, Juaneno meal tray; bottom, Luiseno feast basket with black elder-dyed design. Diameter of top 38 cm, collected in 1900 (Bean and Shipek 1978: Figure 3); Middle Left: Juaneno woman in front of adobe house grinding with mano and metate. An earth oven is behind her under the sunshade. Copyright and possibly photographed by Herve Friend, 1892 (Bean and Shipek 1978: Figure 4); Middle Right: Luiseno ceremonial wand, wood handle with remnants of abalone inlay, obsidian point. Length 61.8 cm, collected before 1923 (Bean and Shipek 1978: Figure 5); Bottom Center: Luiseno sweathouse on Soboba Reservation. Photograph possibly by C.C. Pierce, about 1885 (Bean and Shipek 1978: Figure 6).

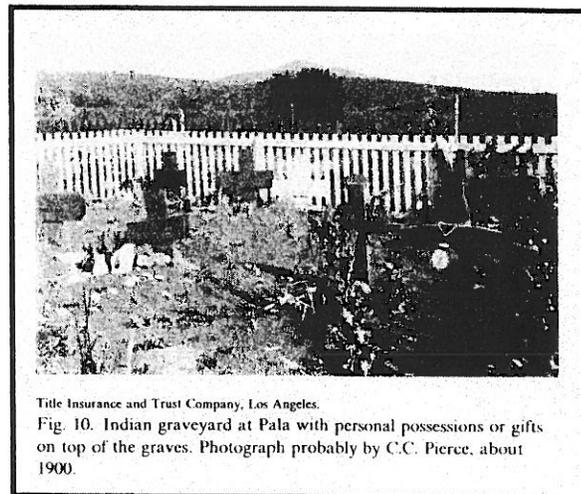
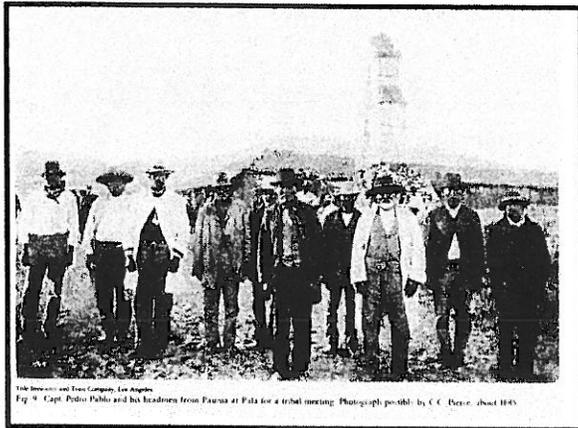
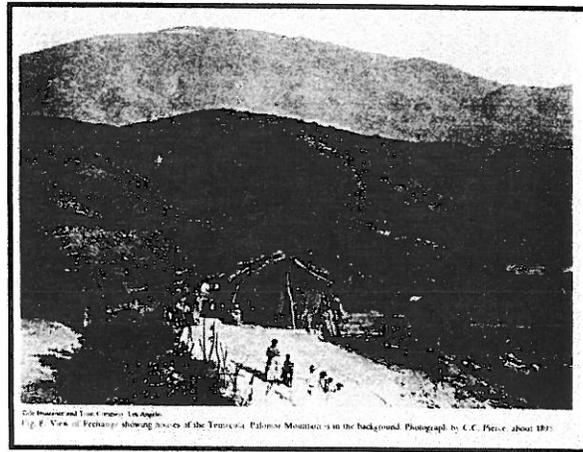
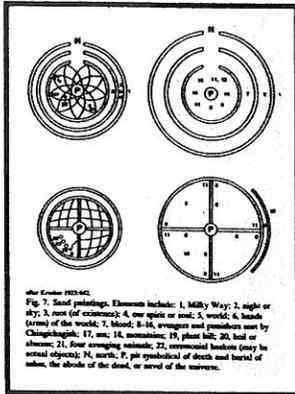


Figure 8. Top Left: Sand Paintings... (Bean and Shipek 1978: Figure 7); Top Right: View of Pechanga showing houses of the Temecula. Palomar Mountain is in the background. Photograph by C.C. Pierce, about 1895 (Bean and Shipek 1978: Figure 8); Bottom Left: *Capt. Pedro Pablo and his headmen from Pauma at Pala for a tribal meeting. Photograph by C. C. Pierce, about 1885* (Bean and Shipek 1978: Figure 9); Bottom Right: *Indian graveyard at Pala with personal possessions or gifts on top of the graves. Photograph probably by C. C. Pierce, about 1900* (Bean and Shipek 1978: Figure 10).

nature. Large game such as deer, small game such as rabbits, and a variety of birds and fish were the basic food sources used by the inland Luiseno. Sea mammals, fish, crustaceans, and mollusks were marine resources that were utilized by the coastal Luiseno. Archaeological sites in the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills zone consist of seasonal large base camps/villages and hunting/plant processing stations. These sites are generally found around water sources.

The Luiseno utilized a wide variety of technological items including milling stones- ground stone (i.e., both portable and bedrock), lithics (i.e., flaked stone), bows and arrows, wood tools such as rabbit throwing sticks, shell tools, fish hooks in coastal areas, pottery vessels for storage and cooking, and baskets, etc. (Figures 7 and 8). In addition, the Luiseno were artisans making pipes, carvings, ritual ornaments, and cooking pots of steatite, which was imported from Santa Catalina Island. Luiseno villages contained circular, domed thatched houses, as well as *ramadas*, sweat houses, and ceremonial enclosures.

With respect to the Luiseno culture, the ownership of property was both communal (e.g., a village) and personal (e.g., a house or a garden). Village chiefs supervised communal activities.

Luiseno social organization has been debated for years. Bean and Shipek state:

*Each Luiseno village was a clan tribelet- a group of people patrilineally related who owned an area in common and who were politically and economically autonomous from neighboring groups. The entire social structure is obscure. It does not appear that*

*they were organized into exogamous moieties such as were the Cahuilla, Cupeno and Serrano (Strong 1929:291) (Bean and Shipek 1978:555).*

As was typical of several southern California ethnographic groups, the political system was organized such that individual villages were autonomous, but maintained ties to the rest of the group through a series of non-localized lineages. Often time villages fragmented for the seasonal exploitation of resources, but were protected through an alliance with other nearby villages. Shamans were also an important part of the Luiseno life-way.

Luiseno social organization included a flexible sexual division of labor. The division of daily tasks was divided between the men and women in a household. Men were responsible for hunting, fishing, trading, and some food gathering as well as the ceremonial and political aspects of life. Women were responsible for cooking and food preparation as well as making baskets, pots, and clothes. The women also helped the elderly men and women supervise the children. Warfare was a large part of Luiseno life prior to the nineteenth century. This was especially noticeable with respect to a village's property ownership as suggested by the construction of boundary markers.

Inter- and intra-group trade was an important aspect of Luiseno life. Trade was very common amongst the Luiseno and surrounding groups, and included a wide variety of goods. Some of the special trade goods included obsidian, that was imported from northern and western sources, as well as steatite and steatite bowls that were obtained from Santa Catalina Island.

The Luiseno's were first observed by Europeans in 1542, by Spanish explorer named Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo. Another Spanish explorer, Sebastian Vizcaino, observed the Luiseno in 1602. In 1769 another Spanish expedition under the command of Gaspar de Portola , probably interacted with the Luiseno, when they established the San Diego Mission and subsequently marched to northern California. Thus, European diseases were first introduced to the Luiseno. The American Revolution was underway on the east coast of North America, while in 1776 in southern California, the San Capistrano Mission was founded. By 1798 the San Luis Rey mission was established. During the initial 30 years of Missionization, many Luiseno were converted to Catholicism. While the Luiseno worked in the missions and ranchos from 1800-1833, disease continued to plague them.

In 1834, the missions were secularized, with those lands reverting to churches and ranchos. After ca. 1834, many Luiseno's abandoned the missions and ranchos, in favor of settling in their former and traditional Luiseno lands, while others were placed on reservations, and a few obtained land grants- thereby being assimilated into Mexican culture. During the 1850s and thereafter, Euro-Americans emigrated to California. Thus, by 1875 several Luiseno villages, as well as other Native American groups, were placed on reservations. Self-rule and sovereignty were goals that the Luiseno strived for from that time until the present.

### **Cahuilla**

Another ethnographic group known to inhabit the general vicinity of the Project Area during ethnographic times were the

Cahuilla, specifically the Pass and Desert Divisions of the Cahuilla tribe. The Cahuilla ranged from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978:576) (Figure 9). The Cahuilla territory is topographically complex in that it varies from 11,000 ft. AMSL mountain ranges to desert areas that are 273 ft. below sea level. In addition, their range was bisected by a major trade route called the Cocopa-Maricopa route. Two other trade routes were also very close to the Cahuilla territory: the Santa Fe and Yuman routes.

The Pass Cahuilla (the Ethnographic Native American Society forming the focus of this study) inhabited the western portion of Cahuilla territory. This territory extended from just west of Banning to the Coachella Valley in the east, and from just south of Indian Wells to the San Bernardino Mountains in the north (Figure 10). It has been hypothesized that the Pass Cahuilla occupied higher elevations in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains to escape from the heat as well as to hunt and collect food resources not available elsewhere (Keller 1995).

The Cahuilla language is part of the Cupan subgroup of the Takic family of the Uto-Aztecan language stock. The Takic family included those spoken by the majority of Native American peoples living in Southern California, thus indicating that all of these people were closely related (Keller 1995). The name Cahuilla comes from their own language and means "master or boss," while they refer to themselves as the "people who

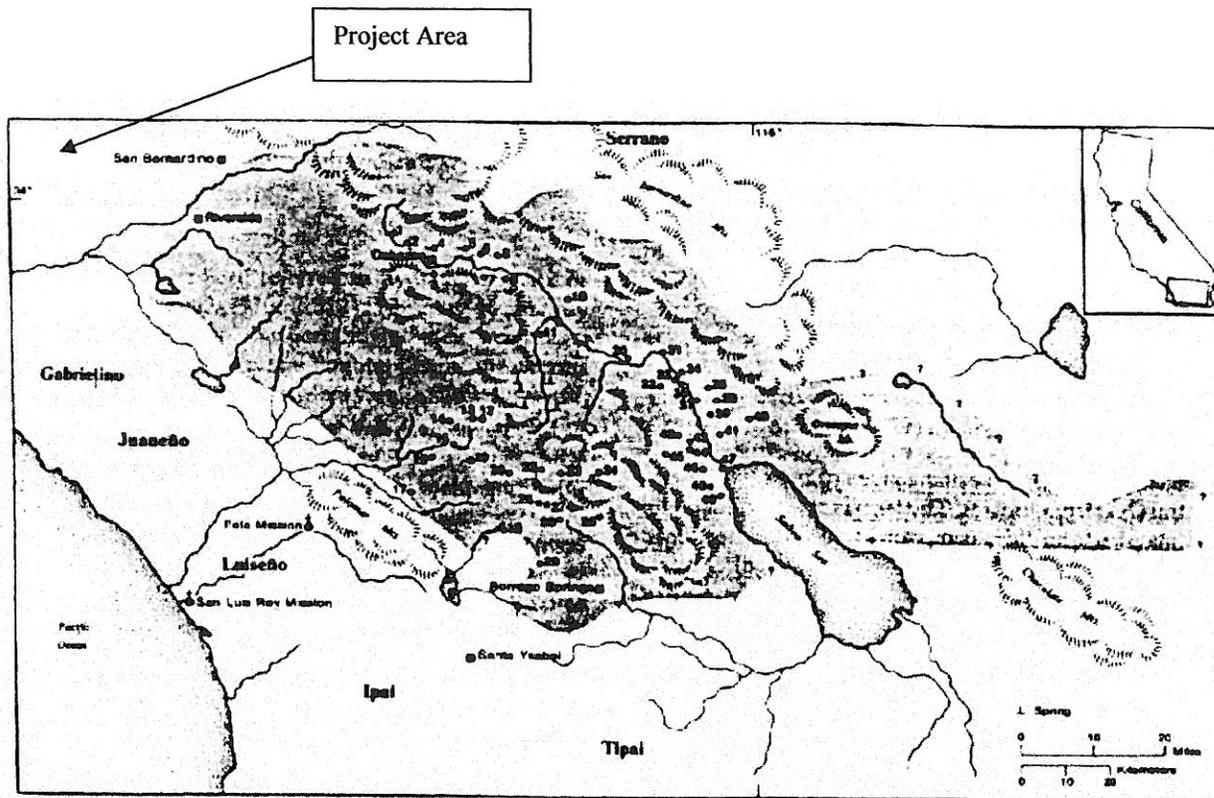
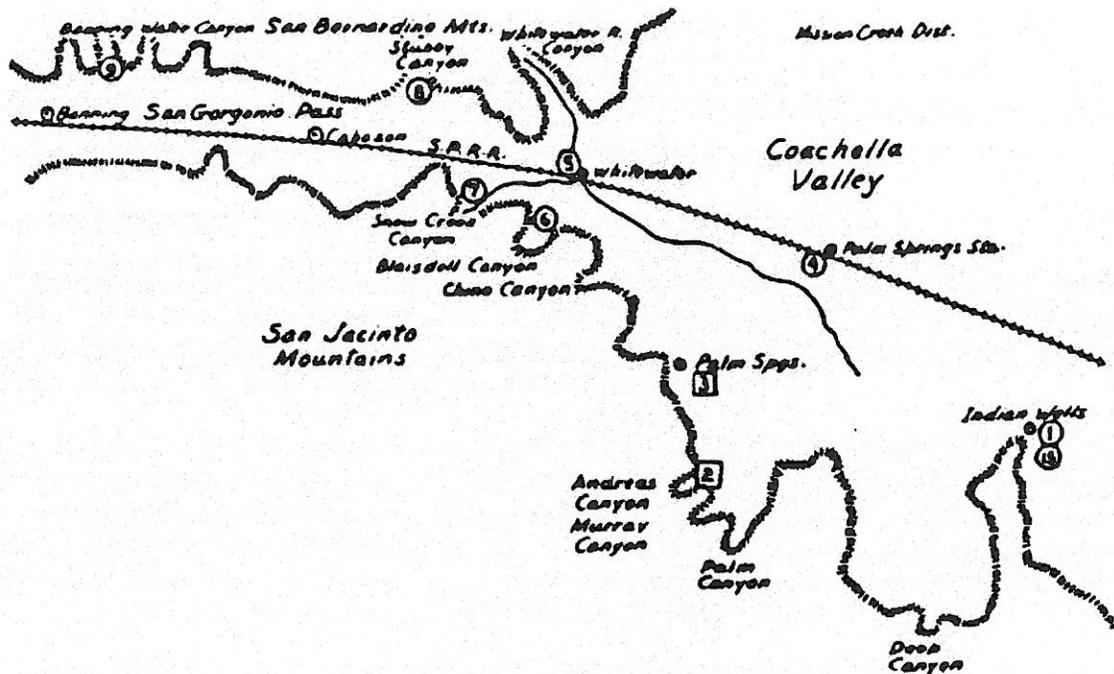


Fig. 1. Tribal territory and villages. 1. aykai; 2. pisataga; 3. hivana; 4. waqsi; 5. palakna; 6. hevina; 7. tečapa; 8. wankik; 9. wagina; 10. Palm Springs; 11. panik; 12. pawata; 13. Pastawha; 14. sawvelpa; 15. piwi; 16. wiyazmal; 17. awapa; 18. čiya; 19. mawet swpa; 20. paniki; 21. pal pisa; 22. Natcūta; 23. siww; 24. Old Santa Rosa Indian Ruins; 25. Ataki; 26. tepaŋha; 27. Wiliya, sawivel (or saw?wel); 28. sawil; 29. palawal; 30. kavinii; 31. pal tswat; 32. iw čuŋhaherji; 33. pal setaxat; 34. pal setamat; 35. Coachella; 36. pal ayil; 37. Thermal; 38. awal pačava; 39. tawakitem hémki?; 40. mayswat hēla:nat; 41. pal mūluqalet; 42. mawt mi?; 43. tēmal sikalet; 44. pal kibriwet; 45. pučekiva; 46. Alamo; pal piini; 48. Agua Dulce; 49. riwa, i-llipoči.

Figure 9. Ethnographic boundary of the Cahuilla, showing the major village sites (Bean 1978:576: Figure 1).



Map. 4. Pass Cahuilla Territory.

Figure 10. Pass Cahuilla Territory (Strong 1972:89:Map 4).

speak." Their closest neighbors, the Cupeno, call the Cahuilla 'wolves', which is one of the Cahuilla clans (Bean 1978).

Cahuilla villages were generally located in canyons or alluvial fans, and were near sources of food and water. Another prerequisite for choosing the location of a village site was whether it was naturally shielded from wind. Villages were generally inhabited year-round, except during acorn season when people left to gather acorns. Houses within the villages were situated to take advantage of food resources and privacy, and other structures included granaries, ceremonial houses, and a communal men's sweat house (Keller 1995). The area directly around the village was considered communal space, while other areas were privately owned. In addition, Pass Cahuilla villages were isolationist in that a single clan was represented per village. The socio-political system was "organized into political-ritual-corporate units (clans) composed of 3-10 lineages" (Bean 1978:580). Certain lineages maintained pacts where they helped one another with defense, communal subsistence and ritual practices.

Most of the Pass or Desert Cahuilla social organization focused around these clans (Strong 1972). Each clan had a head that acted as the ceremonial leader. Leadership was generally passed from father to son, except where the son was deemed not capable of leading the clan. When this occurred a member of a different family became the clan leader. Each clan maintained a ceremonial bundle (or *maiswut*) that served as the ceremonial center of the clan, and was held by its leader. The clan leader also kept several strands of shell that were used as a means of ceremonial exchange between clans, and to

maintain beneficial ties with other clans. Individuals also owned shells which they used as a means of money in trade negotiations.

The Pass or Desert Cahuilla around Palm Springs and to the east had a moiety exogamy system of marriage, while the Cahuilla to the north and west maintained a moiety system that was not necessarily exogamous. Polygamy was rare, and a patrilocal postmarital residence system was utilized among the Pass Cahuilla.

The Cahuilla maintained a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy focusing on the use of small game animals (e.g., rabbits, birds, etc.), and floral resources. Large game such as deer and antelope were also hunted by adult males, either individually, or in a group. Small game animals were generally chased, trapped in pits, or killed with bows and arrows. Typically, all portions of the animal were utilized for food, including the bone, blood, and entrails (Keller 1995). The primary floral resources utilized by the Cahuilla were acorns, mesquite, screw beans, pinon nuts, cactus fruit, seeds, berries, and roots. Although plant-food resource procurement was a year round activity, the overall subsistence strategy constituted various seasonal resource exploitation episodes within prescribed procurement territories. In addition, proto-agriculture was practiced. Agriculture was adapted from the adjacent Colorado River tribes, and focused on the production of corn, beans, and squash.

The material technology of the Cahuilla included the production of basketry, groundstone, bows, clothing, and stone tools. Clothing worn by this group included sandals made of mescal fibers soaked in mud, diapers made of mesquite bark, skirts

made of bark, tules, and skins, and hide loincloths for the males (Keller 1995).

The first major European expedition into the Cahuilla area was by Juan Bautista de Anza in 1774. During and after this time there was little direct contact with Europeans except by those Cahuilla who were baptized at the San Gabriel, San Luis Rey, or San Diego Missions. In 1819 several *asistencias* were established. At this time many Cahuilla took on the Spanish way of life by herding cattle, conducting large scale agriculture, converting to Catholicism, trade, wage labor, etc. The reservation system was established in 1887, but was not closely enforced by the United States federal government until 1891. Since that time the Cahuilla population has been severely reduced, with only 900 or so people claiming to be of Cahuilla descent as of 1974.

Contemporary Cahuilla tribal members still observe some personal rituals, and supernatural forces for acquiring luck and influencing power continues in some inter-family and interpersonal relations (Bean 1978). Traditional customs, songs, and games persist to this day, and as of 1978, language classes were being conducted in an attempt to preserve the Cahuilla language.

Based on the above information, sites associated with the Cahuilla are expected to represent stone tool manufacturing and resource procurement activities. These activities are usually manifested within the archaeological record as lithic scatters (debitage) and plant food processing areas (groundstone). These sites are usually found in areas where floral resources and/or game trails were abundant during prehistoric and ethnographic times.

## *Historic Context*

### **Spanish Period: 1742-1821**

The first European visit to what would later come to be known as California was made by Juan Rodriguez Cabrillo, in October, 1542. Cabrillo's exploration, however, was confined to the coast. It was not until 1769, when Gaspar de Portola led a party of men from San Diego to San Francisco, that any inland exploration of California was effected. Portola's expedition, then, signaled the advent of what historically has come to be called the "Spanish or Mission Period." This period lasted until Mexico achieved its independence from Spain in 1821.

The distinction of being the first European explorer to enter present day Riverside County was Pedro Fages, a former lieutenant of Portola, who in 1772 led an expedition in pursuit of deserters from the San Diego Presidio (Allen 1974:24). His journal records how his party traveled along the west side of the San Jacinto Mountains to what is now Riverside, continued north into the San Bernardino Valley and by way of the Cajon Pass crossed into the Mojave Desert in March of 1772 (Robinson 1957; Allen 1974; Goodman, Swope and Hallaran 1990).

Juan Bautista de Anza traversed the Santa Ana River Drainage during a trip from Mexico to San Gabriel Mission in 1774. His party's priest, Father Garces, recorded a Native American village, identified as Jurupa (Coues 1900; Patterson 1964, Swanson and Hampson 1988).

Father Francisco Tomas Hermenegildo Garces whose journey began at Mission San Xavier del Bac near Tucson, Arizona, revisited the Riverside County area in 1776. He enlisted the aid of Mojave Native

American guides near present-day Needles, California to show him the route they used to cross the desert and mountains. Elliot Coues' (1900) translation of Father Garces diary tells us how on March 4, 1776, Father Garces along with his Native American companion, Sebastian, and three Mojave Native American guides, traveled on foot along the route, which by the 1860s, was to become part of the Mojave Road. The Mojave Road was in itself part of a larger road network known as the "Old Spanish Trail" or "Santa Fe Trail" (Beattie and Beattie 1951:207). Part of that road, with a slightly different descent from the summit of the San Bernardino Range, was the same route used by the prehistoric Native Americans in the vicinity (Beattie n.d.:2). Thus, Father Garces traveled through the Riverside County area and San Bernardino Valley on his way to the Mission San Gabriel. These first few forays were exploratory in nature. Native American "rancherias" recorded along the Santa Ana River drainage included "Guachama," formerly located in vicinity of Colton and Loma Linda; Jurupa or "Jurupet; and Guapa or Totabit, near the Prado Basin (Hinckley 1951; and Swanson and Hampson 1988).

In 1806, Father Jose Maria Zalvidea set out from Santa Barbara in search of suitable sites for missions within the interior of California (Duffield and Greenwood 1987). He passed through Summit Valley, Crowder Canyon and the Cajon Valley (Beattie and Beattie 1966:7). Though his search did not lead him to establish an "Asistencia" or auxiliary post of the San Gabriel Mission, it paved the way for other missionary incursions into the San Bernardino Valley.

No contemporary account has been found which tells of the beginning of Riverside and/or San Bernardino (Harley 1988:9\_1 1). In addition, current historians dispute Father

Juan Caballeria's (1902) account. Caballeria wrote of Father Francisco Dumetz setting out from Mission San Gabriel in response to the need for an asistencia in the San Bernardino Valley. Reaching the area, Father Dumetz had a "capilla" or small chapel built near a large "rancheria" or village of the Guachama Indians, where on March 20, 1810 he celebrated Mass in honor of Saint Bernardine of Siena whose feast day corresponds to this date (Caballeria 1902:38). The small chapel was reportedly located between the modern community of Urbita Springs and the City of Colton (Vickery 1977:9). Whitehead (1978) indicated that an adobe was constructed for the first mayordomo of the asistencia, Hipolito (Whitehead 1978; Swanson and Hampson 1988). This adobe was reportedly located in vicinity of Politana, near Bunker Hill, immediately east of Colton, near the confluence of Lytle Creek and the Santa Ana River (Swanson and Hampson 1988).

Haenzell (1960) and Jones (1973) indicate that in 1819 an asistencia was re-established on the west side of Guachama, the largest rancheria in the area, later known as "Old San Bernardino." By 1821 the auxiliary post was actively involved in irrigation (i.e., zanja) systems, agricultural and stock raising activities (Beattie 1923; Haenzell 1960; Gunther 1984). Cattle-raising was the apparent mainstay of the asistencia at that time (Haenzell 1960).

Jurupa (Stearns) Rancho, Jurupa (Rubidoux) Rancho, La Sierra (Sepulveda) Rancho, El Sobrante De San Jacinto Rancho and other mission ranchos were established to facilitate cattle ranching in vicinity of the asistencia (Gunther 1984; Swanson and Hampson 1988; Goodman, Swope and Hallaran 1990).

In addition the settlement of Jurupa was one of three Christianized Native American communities, including Guachama, and Guapa intrinsically associated with the asistencia in the early 19th century (Patterson 1964). The asistencia and its integral Native American communities and ranchos were an extension of the Spanish mission system. Political upheaval in Europe and internal problems within the Spanish empire, eventually led to Mexican independence, among other results.

### **The Mexican Period: 1821-1848**

Mexican political revolts against Spain were initiated during the early 19th century. Father Hildago y Costilla led the first revolt in 1810 (Swanson and Hampson 1988). In 1821, Agustín Iturbide, a Spanish Officer, led the movement for Mexican independence. Ultimately, a republic was formed with a constitution in place by 1824 (Ingersoll 1904; Swanson and Hampson 1988).

Secularization of the missions was accomplished by the Mexican government in 1833-1834 with church property reverting to local civil control (Whitehead 1978). As a consequence of the secularization act, the mission lands were subdivided into "Ranchos," that were owned by Mexican Citizens. The asistencia of San Bernardino was destroyed by marauding desert Native Americans in 1834 (Swanson and Hampson 1988). Additionally, the former asistencia of San Bernardino land was made available for private individuals

*The No-Man's Land that would become Fontana*

During the period of Spanish and Mexican domination of California, the Project Area was flanked on either side by

two well-known and developed land grants, Tiburcio Tapia's "Rancho Cucamonga" (1839, Patented 1872) to the west, and Michael White's "Rancho Muscupiabe" (1843, Patented 1872) on the east. It was also bordered on the north by the "Rancho Cajon," a three-league ranch "at Cajon" granted to Ygnacio Coronel in 1846. This rancho, along with the Rancho Sierra de Cucamonga, located north of Alta Loma, also granted to him, were neither improved nor permanently occupied during Coronel's ownership (Cowan 1977:31; 51). Patterson 1964; and Swanson and Hampson 1988).

According to the **History of the City of Colton:**

*In the 1830's the Old Spanish Trail was opened, linking Colton directly with the Southwest. The city became the site of an annual rendezvous for traders using the route. Although the exact location of the rendezvous site has not yet been discovered, Colton played an important role in the development of the Trail.*

*Facilitated by the opening of the Old Spanish Trail, the Lugos finding it necessary to protect their cattle herds from theft, decided to invite a group of people living in Abiquiu, New Mexico to live on their land. Of Spanish, Spanish-Jewish, and mixed Indian and Spanish descent, a contingent came west to colonize. When the arrangement with the Lugos proved unsatisfactory, the immigrants established their own Catholic agricultural villages, first settling Politana, then, establishing the community of San Salvador, consisting of two villages, Agua Mansa and La Placita, all within present day Colton's sphere. Their descendants constitute the nucleus of Colton's Hispanic community and their legacy is shared in the historic cultural*

*resources of the Salvador neighborhood*  
[www.ci.colton.ca.us].

Swanson and Hampson (1988) note that the New Mexico settlers, hispanicized Pueblo Native Americans, that moved into San Salvador (i.e., in the vicinity of the Project Area) in the 1840s, were recorded as 73 individuals in the 1844 Mexican Census.

La Placita de los Trujillos was established by Lorenzo Trujillos, the leader, and the remainder of the Hispanicized Native American New Mexicans, at the southeast bank of the Santa Ana River in 1845. By 1852, this community was also known as San Salvador, because the first Roman Catholic Church of the same name was built there. A massive flood in 1862 devastated the settlements along the Santa Ana River, including San Salvador (i.e., La Placita and Aqua Mansa). According to Gunther (1984) the community, including the Trujillo Adobe was rebuilt after the 1862 flood.

During the 1840s the ranchos started to see an unstable period due to the constant harassing by Native American cattle raiders, and Mexican/Anglo bandits like Tiburcio Vasquez, Juan Soto and the elusive Joaquin Murrieta. To help curb these exploits a civilian militia was formed with the promise of land giveaway's in exchange for the protection services.

## **The American Period: 1848-Present**

### *Pioneer Occupations*

Anglo or non-Spanish speaking exploration of the San Bernardino Valley was reportedly initiated with Mojave Native Americans and Jedediah Smith's trek through the Cajon Pass toward San Gabriel (Morgan 1953; Duffield and Greenwood 1987). Other sojourners must have traversed the area,

albeit without record. In 1841, a band of New Mexican pioneers led by Rowland and Workman traversed the San Bernardino Valley en route to Los Angeles (Swanson and Hampson 1988). Benjamin Wilson arrived with the Rowland and Workman group (Swanson and Hampson 1988). In the account discussed above, Wilson acquired properties from Bandini and others, which was situated directly south of the Project Area.

### *The Mexican-American War*

Manifestation of this incursion occurred in 1846 when the Battle of Chino, in reality a skirmish, was fought and resulted in the death of an American. Benjamin Wilson and 40-50 Americans were marched off to Mexican occupied Los Angeles (Hinckley 1951; Whitehead 1978; Vickery 1977, and Swanson and Hampson 1988).

Land in the surrounding vicinity encompassing the Project Area, as well as the entire Alta California, was ceded to the United States by the Mexican Republic in 1848. A 20 man troop under the command of J.H. Bean established an American presence from ca. 1850-1854 at either Politana or Rancho Jurupa (Swanson and Hampson 1988).

Following the Mexican-American War, all Spanish and Mexican land grants were surveyed by the US Surveyor General's Office. These surveys were used by the US Land Commission, which decided the legality of the Mexican land titles (Patterson 1971:65). Additionally, these surveys documented US Government Land that was soon to be available for pending Homestead Claims, as well as future claims.

*Antebellum, Civil War and  
Postbellum*

It was a party of Mormons under the command of Captain Andrew Lytle who first entered the canyon on June 20, 1851, and camped along the creek which now bears his name. Almon Clyde remained at the mouth of Lytle Creek, due to a damaged wagon crossing the Cajon Pass, and established a ranch.

After searching the valley, the Mormon Party under the leadership of Amasa Lyman and Charles Rich purchased the Rancho de San Bernardino from the Antonio Maria Lugo Family in 1851. Mormon settlers developed the City of San Bernardino. One of their projects involved the construction of a ditch that diverted water from Lytle Creek to the City.

Individuals and families, such as the Thomas Hawker family Homesteaded 160 acres by 1850 on the Foothills of the San Gabriel Mountains, now occupied by the Hunters Ridge residential development (Alexandrowicz et al. 1992). Hawker's son, built a residence on a cobblestone and concrete foundation in the 1850s-1860s on Coyote Canyon Road (Alexandrowicz, 1992-1996, personal research).

Mormon construction crews developed the "Los Angeles to San Bernardino Road", roughly equivalent to today's Baseline Road, following the Baseline established by Henry Washington's survey in 1852-1853.

In the 1860s-1870s, the United States Government land west of San Bernardino was made available for homesteading.

The Flood of 1862 was disastrous for the inhabitants of the Santa Ana River valley. Livestock and land were severely affected

by the massive natural disaster (Sidler 1973; Swanson and Hampson 1988). During the mid-1860's a drought severely affected the southern California area, decimating cattle ranches in the region.

Undoubtedly, one of the most significant events of the decade was the arrival of the Southern Pacific Railroad in 1875. That year the track reached the Slover Mountain Colony to the southeast (renamed Colton for David D. Colton, a Southern Pacific Official).

The stage was set for the land boom of the 1880s. Concurrently, another significant event, really an economic development boom, was the introduction of citrus farming in the late 1870s.

Water development also occurred during this time with the formation of private water companies. The communities of Etiwanda and Ontario, developed by Canadian-Born, George Chaffey, with help from his brother, William, were focused on the "model colony" concept. Citrus farming was one economic basis. More importantly, they developed the Mutual Water Company concept. The Mutual Water Company purchased the water rights for a prescribed area of land and guaranteed the subsequent landowners equal shares of water for their properties.

With respect to the Project Area, water rights were developed by the Lytle Creek Water Col, 1881; The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co.: 1887; the Grapeland Irrigation District: 1890-1910; the Anglo-American Canaigre Co. 1897- 1906; and The Fontana Development Co. 1910-present (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991; 1992).

By 1893 the US Postal Service was serving the small town of Rosena. It was part of the

Anglo-American Canaigre Co. prospectus of 1897 . At this time the small town was railroad stop on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (Stoebe 1976).

### *Modern Times*

By 1901, the Fontana Development Company was created by Asariel Blanchard Miller. Basically, the company bought out the water and land holders that previously controlled those assets west of Rialto, all of Rosena and west of Rosena. 1905 saw actually land moving activities in the area that would become the Town of Fontana in 1913.

Citrus Farming, Poultry raising and Rabbitries were prime economic businesses in Fontana during the early 1900s (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991, 1992).

During the first decades of the 20th century, California and the rest of the United States experienced a trend in industrial growth, mass production of consumer goods, and the consumption of those goods (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991). Mass produced automobiles promoted travel, which consequently provided a mechanism for emigration from other regions of the US to the Pacific Coast.

### **Summary**

Native American occupations within the vicinity of the Project Area include Millingstone, Late Prehistoric Period and Ethnographic occupations by the Serrano, Luiseno, and Cahuilla Native American Groups.

In 1772, during the Spanish Period, Gaspar de Portola led an inland expedition from San Diego to San Francisco. Pedro Fages, a lieutenant of Portola led an expedition after deserters from San Diego, through

Riverside, the San Bernardino Valley and through the Cajon Pass to the Mojave Desert. During 1774, Juan Batista de Anza traveled the Santa Ana River drainage, recording the Native American village of "Jurupa." Fr. Garces visited this area during a trip in 1776.

An Asistencia, or San Gabriel Mission outpost, was reportedly built in 1819 in the vicinity of the Guachama village. A confirmed asistencia was re-established in ca. 1819. Irrigation, agricultural, and ranching were economic hallmarks of this early settlement.

Apparently, cattle-ranching was the economic pursuit in the early to mid 19th century, but eventually waned due to flooding and drought prior to, during and after the Rancho was finally confirmed in 1879. Agriculture and most importantly, citrus cultivation, developed in the Riverside area during the late 19th through the early 20th century.

Anglo or non-Spanish speaking exploration of the San Bernardino Valley was reportedly initiated with Mojave Native Americans and Jediah Smith's trek through the Cajon Pass toward San Gabriel. The Old Spanish Trail was re-used during the 1830s and thereafter by explorers and travelers. The trail connected the area that would later be known as Colton with the entire Southwest US. In it's infancy, the future locale of Colton was a 19<sup>th</sup> century annual rendezvous location for traders that used the Old Spanish Trail.

Swanson and Hampson (1988) note that the New Mexico settlers, Hispanicized Pueblo Native Americans, that moved into the vicinity (i.e., 6 miles northeast) of the Project Area in the 1840s at Politana and later San Salvador, were recorded as 73

individuals in the 1844 Mexican Census. La Placita de los Trujillos was established by Lorenzo Trujillos, the leader, and the remainder of the Hispanicized Native American New Mexicans, at the southeast bank of the Santa Ana River in 1845. By 1852, this community was also known as San Salvador, because the first Roman Catholic Church of the same name was built there. A massive flood in 1862 devastated the settlements along the Santa Ana River, including San Salvador (i.e., La Placita and Aqua Mansa). According to Gunther (1984) the community was rebuilt after the 1862 flood. The Trujillo Adobe, built by the heirs of Lorenzo Trujillo sometime after the 1862 flood, is located NE of the Project Area.

Land in the surrounding vicinity encompassing the Project Area, as well as the entire Alta California, was ceded to the United States by the Mexican Republic in 1848. A 20 man troop under the command of J.H. Bean established an American presence from ca. 1850\_1854 at either Politana or Rancho Jurupa (Swanson and Hampson 1988). This was the genesis of the American Period.

In 1853, San Bernardino County was created from a portion of Los Angeles County. It is interesting to note that three townships were created, with one aptly named San Salvador Township. San Salvador Township contained two precincts: the San Salvador precinct within the former Bandini Grant and the Jurupa precinct within the former Rubidoux Grant.

In the 1860s-1870s, the United States Government land west of San Bernardino was made available for homesteading. However, as previously stated Tapia's, White and others owned lands previously designated by their respective "Rancho" affiliations.

The Southern Pacific Railroad reached Colton in 1875, the first railroad hub in the valley. The Santa Fe Railroad arrived in San Bernardino in 1883 and began to consolidate other railroads, including the Southern Pacific Railroad, into its system. The Land Boom of the 1880s and attendant settlement in vicinity of the Project Area was a result of the introduction of the railroads into the Inland Empire Area.

With respect to the Project Area, water rights were developed by the Lytle Creek Water Col, 1881; The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co.: 1887; the Grapeland Irrigation District: 1890-1910; the Anglo-American Canaigre Co. 1897- 1906; and The Fontana Development Co. 1910-present (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991; 1992). By 1893 the US Postal Service was serving the small town of Rosena. It was part of the Anglo-American Canaigre Co. prospectus of 1897 . At this time the small town was railroad stop on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (Stoebe 1976). By 1901, the Fontana Development Company was created by Asariel Blanchard Miller. Basically, the company bought out the water and land holders that previously controlled those assets west of Rialto, all of Rosena and west of Rosena. 1905 saw actually land moving activities in the area that would become the Town of Fontana in 1913. Citrus Farming, Poultry raising and Rabbitries were prime economic businesses in Fontana during the early 1900s (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991, 1992). During the first decades of the 20th century, California and the rest of the United States experienced a trend in industrial growth, mass production of consumer goods, and the consumption of those goods (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991). Mass produced automobiles promoted travel, which consequently provided a mechanism for emigration from other regions of the US to the Pacific Coast.

## Historical Resources Records Search

In order to gain an understanding of the types of historical resources that may be present within and adjacent to the Project Area/APE, a review of the previously compiled data on historical resources was needed for this project.

ACS staff requested a Historical Resources Records Search for the Project Area from the California Historical Resources Information System (i.e., CHRIS), Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum (i.e., AIC-SBCM) on August 20, 2014. The "expedited" Historical Resources Records Search at the AIC-SBCM was completed on August 21, 2014, by Robin Laska, Asst. Center Coordinator (Appendix B). ACS received the HRRS on August 27, 2014. The results of that records search are presented in the following paragraphs.

### *Previous Historical Resources Investigations*

The Historical Resources Records Search indicated that there were 5 previous Historical/Cultural Resources Studies (i.e., Area Specific) that were completed for various projects within a one-half mile radius of the Project Area. A list of the previous 5 historical/cultural resources reports that were written for projects in the vicinity of the Project Area are presented in Table 1. Note that there were no projects conducted within the current Project Area/APE.

The AIC-SBCM's recommended "Overview Reports" for the USGS Fontana Quad included:

Scott, Michael B.  
1976 Development of Water Facilities in the Santa Ana River Basin, California. 1810-1968. Michael B. Scott. Submitted to the U. S. Geological Survey. Unpublished report on file at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, CA.

Simpson, Ruth D., Laverna Arnold Brown, and Joseph Hearn  
1977 Archaeological-Historical Resources Assessment of Proposed Bloomington Wastewater Facilities Plan. San Bernardino County Museum Association. Submitted to San Bernardino County. Unpublished report on file at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, CA.

Greenwood, Roberta S.  
1977 Archaeological Resources Survey: West Coast - Mid Continent Pipeline Project, Long Beach to Colorado River. Greenwood and Associates Submitted to Williams Brothers Engineering Company. Unpublished report on file at the San Bernardino County Museum, Redlands, CA.

Other related Historical Resources reports that discuss the cultural development of the area that would become identified as current-day "Fontana" include:

Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen, with contributions by Peter Carr  
1991 Interim Report: Cultural Resource management Investigations for the Hunters Ridge Community Development, Fontana, CA, Volumes I and II. Prepared for First Cities Development. Prepared by Chambers Group, Inc., Santa Ana.

Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen, Anne Q. Duffield Stoll, Jeanette McKenna, Susan R. Alexandrowicz, Arthur A. Kuhner, and Eric Scott  
1992 Cultural and Paleontological Resources Investigations within the North Fontana Infrastructure Area, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, California. *Archaeological Consulting Services Technical Series No. 2*. Prepared for the City of Fontana. Prepared by Archaeological Consulting Services, Tustin.

**Table 1. Previous Historical/Cultural Resources Reports within a One-Half Mile Radius of the Project Area/APE (Laska, AIC\_SBCM 2014).**

Report List						
Area Specific Reports						
Report No.	Other IDs	Year	Author(s)	Title	Affiliation	Resources
SB-01501	NADB-R - 1061501, Vadell - 65-7.8	1985	MASON, ROGER D.	CULTURAL RESOURCE SURVEY REPORT FOR THE ETWANDA PIPELINE AND POWER PLANT EIR	SCIENTIFIC RESOURCES SURVEYS, INC.	
SB-03175	NADB-R - 1063175	1997	MCKENNA, JEANETTE A., RICHARD S. SHEPARD, and PAUL SHATTUCK	A PHASE I CULTURAL RESOURCES INVESTIGATION OF TENTATIVE TRACT 15677 IN THE CITY OF FONTANA SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY CA. ZIPP	MCKENNA ET AL.	
SS-05691	NADB-R - 1063591	1995	OWEN, SHELLEY	CULTURAL RESOURCE RECORD SEARCH AND MANAGEMENT PLAN FOR THE SAN SEVIA REDEVELOPMENT PROJECT ARE, SAN BERNARDINO COUNTY, CA. E3PP	EP ASSOCIATES	
SB-07384	NADB-R - 1067384	2010	Tang, Ba Tom	Preliminary Historical/Archaeological Resources Study, San Bernardino Line Positive Train Control Project, Southern California Regional Rail Authority, Counties of Los Angeles and San Bernardino		
SB-07127	NADB-R - 1067127	2012	Puckett, Heather R.	Cores, 15036 Cross Avenue, Fontana, California 92335	Terra Tech, Inc.	

Alexandrowicz, J. Stephen, Susan R. Alexandrowicz, and Arthur A. Kuhner 1991 A Cultural Resources Investigation for the Proposed Construction Site of the Kaiser Permanente Medical Facility, 9310 Sierra Avenue and Adjacent Western Property, City of Fontana, County of San Bernardino, California. *Archaeological Consulting Services Technical Series No. 3*. Prepared for the Kaiser Foundation Health Plan, Inc. Prepared by Archaeological Consulting Services, Tustin.

***Previously Recorded Historical Resources***

The following Historical Resources were previously recorded within a one-half mile radius of the Project Area/APE:

**PREHISTORIC ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES**

- 0- prehistoric archaeological sites;
- 0- pending prehistoric archaeological sites;
- 0- prehistoric districts;
- 0- prehistoric isolates.

**HISTORICAL ARCHAEOLOGICAL RESOURCES (i.e., sites older than 50 years of age)**

- 4 – historic archaeological sites:

\*P36-006847, also known as “CA-SBR-6847H is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to McKenna (n.d.:1) “CA-SBR-6847H was reported by Romani *et al.* (1990a) as the alignment of the historic “Old Kite” railroad route (initially recorded in the East Highlands area). This route includes bridges and road Grades (Romani (1990b). Within the proposed project area, a small portion of this alignment crosses the A.P.E. right-of-way at Day creek and 8<sup>th</sup> Street (Rancho Cucamonga). The alignment is currently active as a portion of the Santa Fe route.

*The Old Kite rail system is a locally recognized feature in San Bernardino, but not listed on any registered property listings. In this case, the Old Kite will be treated as an eligible property and avoidance of impacts has been designed into the construction phase for the Cajon Pipeline. Avoidance will occur by a proposed smooth bore excavation beneath the rail road alignment, thereby avoiding any direct or indirect impacts and permitting the continued use of the line. Plans for the boring will be submitted to the Bureau of Land Management and the Office of Historic Preservation for review and approval of adequacy for avoidance of impacts. Since no impacts are expected, determination of eligibility for this resource has been deferred.”*

\*P36-024088, also known as CA-SBR-15273H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Stanton (2011) “The only feature associated with this site is a well-maintained, historical-period road known as Live Oak Avenue (Feature 6554). The road is asphalt-paved and is oriented north to south, though only intersecting Highway 66 from the south. This segment of Highway 66 was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910). The site is located with an area developed for residential and commercial use. The road is bound by two empty lots filled with various grasses and the occasional eucalyptus or pepper tree located along the roadside. No artifacts were observed. Although the site extends beyond the right-of-way, only the portion within the right-of-way was recorded. The site was identified on the 1954 San Bernardino 15-minute, and 1953

Fontana 7.5 minute USGS topographic quad maps.”

ACS identified Live Oak Avenue, P36-024088, also known as CA-SBR-15273H, abutting eastern boundary of the Project Area/APE.

\*P36-024622, also known as CA-SBR-15663H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Lev-Tov (2011) “There are two features present at this site, the north and south portions of Redwood Avenue on either side of Highway 66 within the right of way. This segment of Highway was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910).

Feature 12208, the north side, is an asphalt paved road with four lanes. Only three lanes are demarcated by painted lines on the asphalt...

Feature 12209, is the portion of Redwood Avenue south of Highway 66...”

\*P36-024698, also known as CA-SBR-15739H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Lev-Tov (2011) “This site is an asphalt-paved, historical-period road known as Hemlock Avenue. The site is oriented north-south on booth sides of Highway 66. This segment of Highway was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910).

- 0- Pending Historical Archaeological Sites;
- 0- Historic Structures;

- 0- Historic Districts;
- 0- Historic Isolates
- 3+ Possible Historic structures/determined from historic maps (maps checked) Hall, 1888; Beasley, 1892; Blackburn, 1932; AAA-various; USGS San Bernardino 1893/4; U.S. Army San Bernardino, 1942,

Cultural Landscapes:

- 0- Cultural Landscapes

Ethnic Resources

- 0- Ethnic Resources

Heritage Properties

- 0- National Register Listed Properties
- 0- National Register Eligible Properties
- 0- California Historic Landmarks
- 0- California Points of Historic Interest

***Predicted Sensitivity for Historical Resources***

Based upon the previously recorded historical resources, the AIC-SBCM predicted sensitivity for Historical Resources within the Project Area as follows:

<i>Prehistoric Archaeological Resources-</i>	<i>Low</i>
<i>Historic Archaeological Resources</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Historic Resources</i>	<i>High</i>
<i>Cultural Landscapes</i>	<i>Unknown</i>
<i>Ethnic Resources</i>	<i>Unknown</i>

“Comments: *Potential for Historic & Historic Architectural Resources based on sites found in the project area and streets/structures shown on historic maps. Project Parcel and surrounding properties have never been surveyed (Laska 2014:2).*

With respect to recommendations, the AIC-SBCM coordinator stated the following:

## RECOMMENDATIONS

*In order to minimally comply with CEQA, NEPA and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, a field survey should be conducted by a qualified professional for historical resources within portions of the project area not previously surveyed for such resources prior to any land disturbing activity... (Laska 2014:3).*

### Summary

In summarizing the Historical Resources Records Search for this project, there were 5 Area Specific Historical/Cultural Resources Studies (Table 1) that were previously completed for various projects within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE. No studies, nor reports, were previously conducted within the current Project Area/APE.

A total of 4 Historical Resources were previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE. ACS classified the previously recorded four **Historical Archaeological Resources** into the following **Resource Types**:

### **20<sup>th</sup> Century Transportation Route**

\*P36-006847, also known as "CA-SBR-6847H" is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to McKenna (n.d.:1) "*CA-SBR-6847H was reported by Romani et al. (1990a) as the alignment of the historic "Old Kite" railroad route (initially recorded in the East Highlands area).*

\*P36-024088, also known as CA-SBR-15273H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the

Project Area/APE. According to Stanton (2011) "*The only feature associated with this site is a well-maintained, historical-period road known as Live Oak Avenue (Feature 6554). The road is asphalt-paved and is oriented north to south, though only intersecting Highway 66 from the south. This segment of Highway 66 was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910). The site is located with an area developed for residential and commercial use.*

\*P36-024622, also known as CA-SBR-15663H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Lev-Tov (2011) "*There are two features present at this site, the north and south portions of Redwood Avenue on either side of Highway 66 within the right of way. This segment of Highway was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910).*

\*P36-024698, also known as CA-SBR-15739H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Lev-Tov (2011) "*This site is an asphalt-paved, historical-period road known as Hemlock Avenue. The site is oriented north-south on both sides of Highway 66. This segment of Highway was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910).*

Therefore, the previously recorded historical resources within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE represent the following Historical Resource Types:

- 20<sup>th</sup> Century Transportation Route

In the following paragraphs, we discuss ACS' archival cartographic (i.e., map and aerial photographs) research.

### Archival Cartographic Research

Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in northern California, during January 1848. California became a US Territory with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago in February, 1848. These two events contributed in the massive migration of

people from various parts of the country and the world to emigrate to California.

Consequently, with a growing population and economic development, by September, 1850, the Republic of California became a State in the Union. With California achieving statehood, its lands needed to be divided into previously acquired lands, such as the Ranches and Treaty Lands.

The duty of surveying all US lands, issuance of land patents, etc. was assigned to the Department of the Interior, Commissioner of the General Land Office, on April 25, 1812 (Greene 1931). Since that time, many surveys and their resultant plats of land (i.e., maps), as well as issuance of land patents, in various forms, have been made by the US Government.

By 1850, the Surveyor General's Office was gearing up for the survey of US lands in the new State (i.e., actually the "Republic") of California. By the Fall/Winter of 1852, US Surveyor, Colonel Henry Washington had established the datum for southern California mapping on Mt. San Bernardino. During 1853, Washington and his survey crews established an east-west Baseline from that datum, as well as a north-south Meridian, which was utilized in mapping all government lands in southern California (Haenszel 1979). A discussion of the cartographic/map research is presented in the following paragraphs.

***Township No. 1 South Range No. VI West, San Bernardino Meridian***  
(Surveyor General's Office 1874)

The map (Figure 11) was based on surveys that were conducted between

1852 through 1873 by Henry Washington and J. Goldsworthy. This map shows a label of ***Steep Broken Mountains*** in the upper portion of the map subsuming Sections 1-12 and the northern ½ of Sections 13-18. Thus, the current Project Area (i.e., SE1/4 of Section 11) is located in this unmapped portion labeled "Steep Broken Mountains."

Additionally, the map shows farming activities in Sections 15-22 and Sections 14-23. Roads such as **Road from Cucamonga to Cajon Pass** and **Road from the Santa Ana River to Cajon Pass** are depicted on the map south of the current Project Area.

***California Engineers Department Detail Irrigation Map, Ontario Sheet***  
(Hall 1888)

Figure 12 shows a portion of the "Detail Irrigation Map" that contains the Project Area/APE. The "Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company" subsumes the Project Area/APE. The "California Central Railway" is depicted north of the Project Area/APE. Note that nothing is shown within the Project Area/APE on this map.

***San Bernardino, Calif*** (USGS 1901, reprinted 1913).

This map (Figure 13) was based on the surveys of 1893 and 1894. The Project Area/APE is situated on the southern side of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There are no buildings depicted within the Project Area/APE, nor the surrounding areas. However, a building is in the neighboring, southern section.

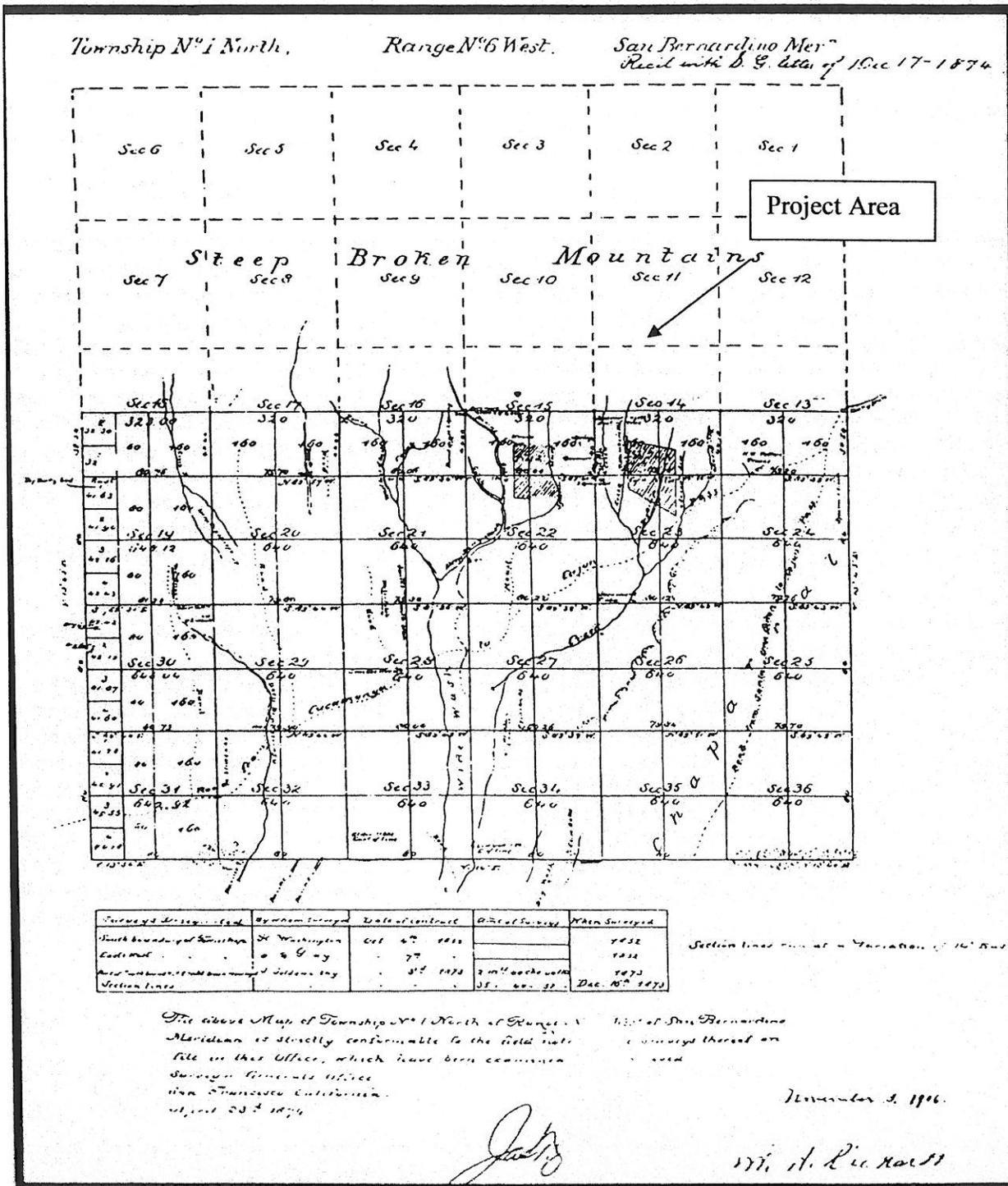


Figure 11. Township No. 1 South Range No. VI West, San Bernardino Meridian (Surveyor General's Office 1874). Note the location of the Project Area/APE.

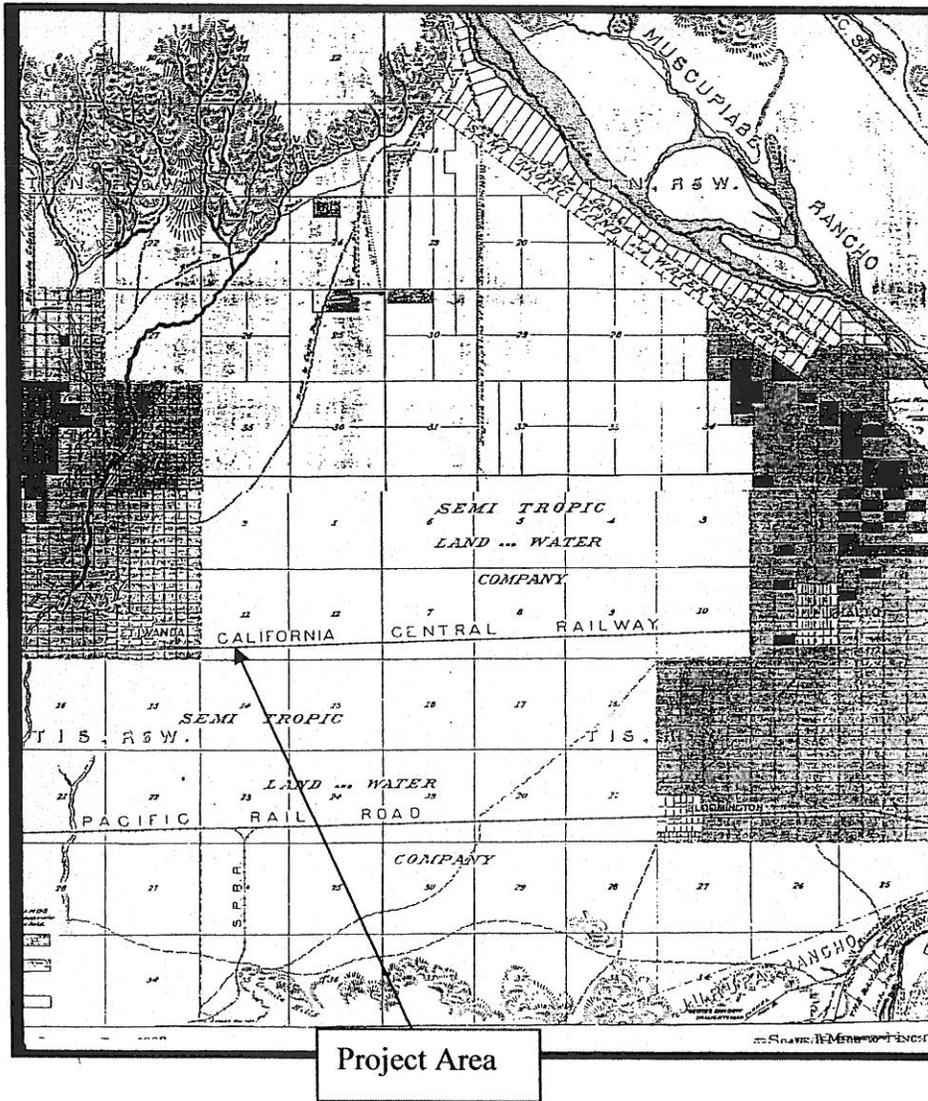


Figure 12. *California Engineers Department Detail Irrigation Map, Ontario Sheet* (Hall 1888). Note the location of the Project Area/APE.

Project Area

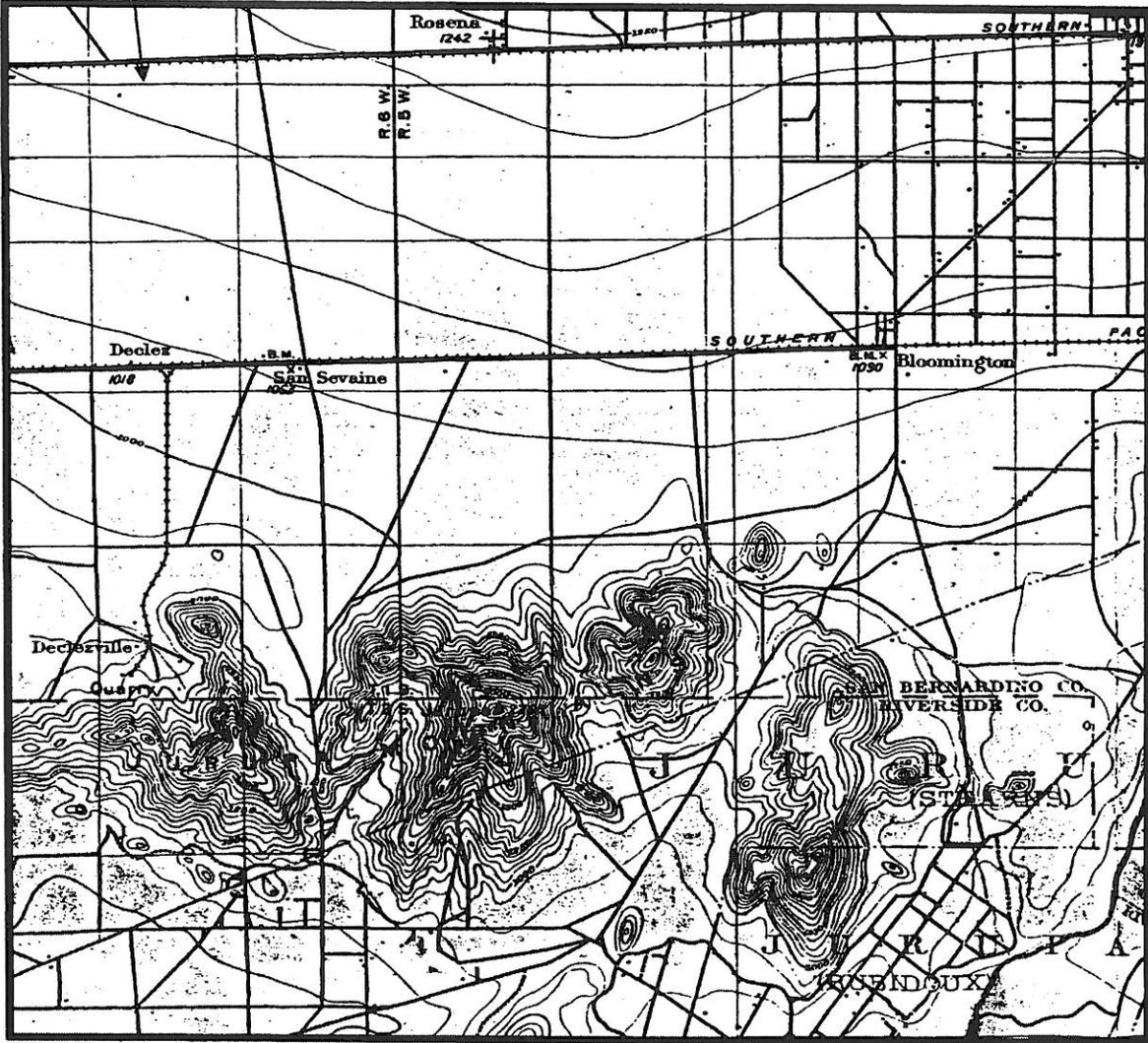


Figure 13. *San Bernardino, Calif* (USGS 1901, reprinted 1913). Note the location of the Project Area/APE.

***San Bernardino, Calif*** (US Army 1942).

This map (Figure 14) shows the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE

***San Bernardino, Calif*** (U.S.G.S. 1954).

Figure 15 depicts the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE.

***Aerial Photographs***

ACS customarily reviews aerial photographs as part of our research for each project. Albeit, aerial photographs that contained the Project Area were not available for ACS' research during this project.

***Summary***

Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in northern California, during January 1848. California became a US Territory with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hildago in February, 1848. These two events contributed in the massive migration of people from various parts of the country and the world to immigrate to California. Consequently, with a growing population and economic development, by September, 1850, California became a State in the Union. With California achieving statehood, its lands needed to be divided into previously acquired

lands, such as the Ranches and Treaty Lands. By 1850, the Surveyor General's Office was gearing up for the survey of US lands in the new State (i.e., actually the Republic) of California. By the Fall/Winter of 1852, US Surveyor, Colonel Henry Washington had established the datum for southern California mapping on Mt. San Bernardino. During 1853, Washington and his survey crews established an east-west Baseline from that datum, as well as a north-south Meridian, which was utilized in mapping all government lands in southern California (Haenszel 1979).

Archival cartographic research for this project indicated that the US Government initiated surveys in the vicinity of the Project Area/APE during 1853. Subsequent Federal and State Government surveys culminated in the production of the following maps with respect to the Project Area/APE:

***Township No. 1 South Range No. VI West, San Bernardino Meridian*** (Surveyor General's Office 1874). The current Project Area (i.e., SE1/4 of Section 11) is located in this unmapped portion labeled "Steep Broken Mountains."

***California Engineers Department Detail Irrigation Map, Ontario Sheet*** (Hall 1888). The "Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company" subsumes the Project Area/APE. The "California Central Railway is depicted north of the Project Area/APE. Note that nothing is shown within the Project Area/APE on this map.

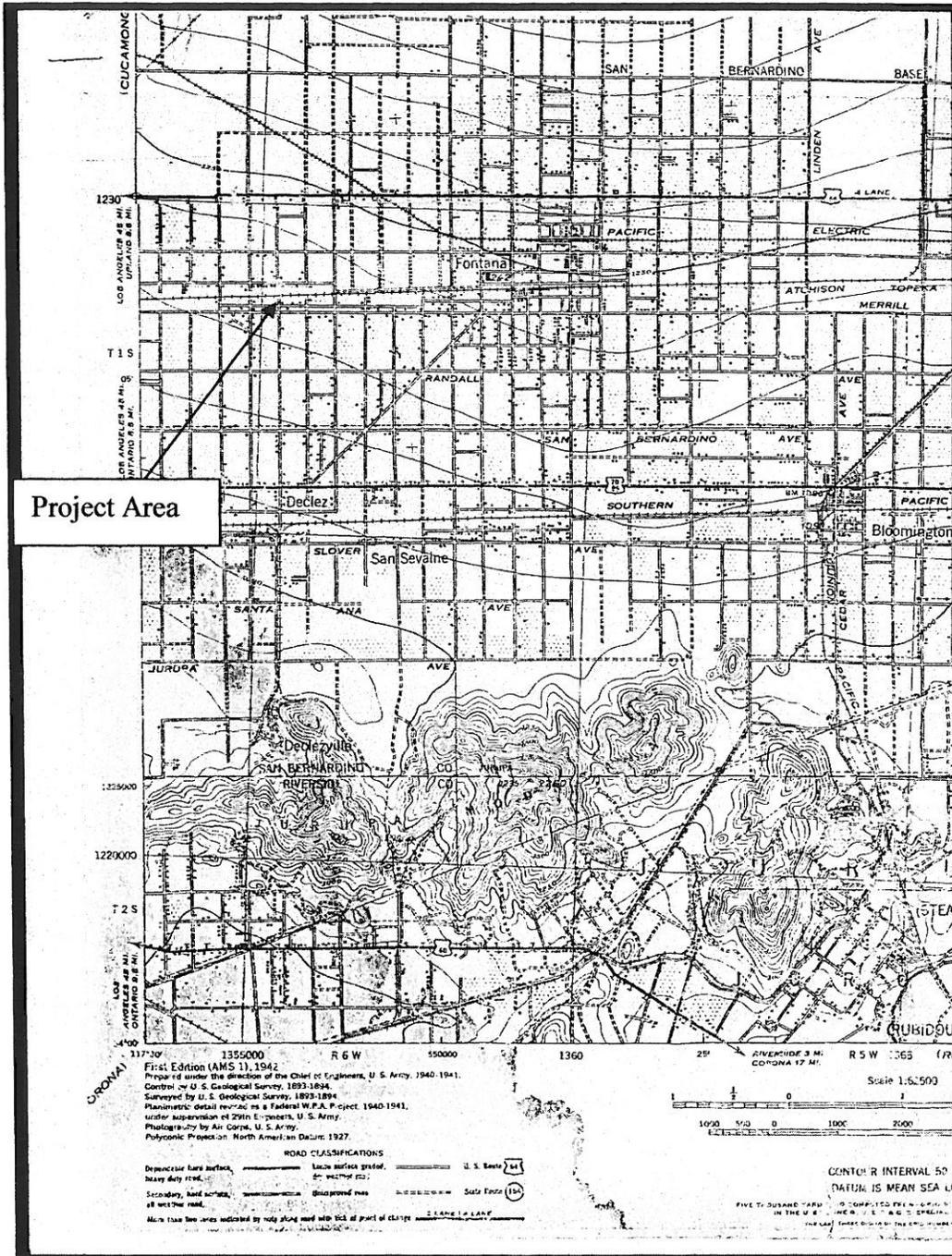


Figure 14. *San Bernardino, Calif* (U. S. Army 1942). Note the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the Project Area/APE.

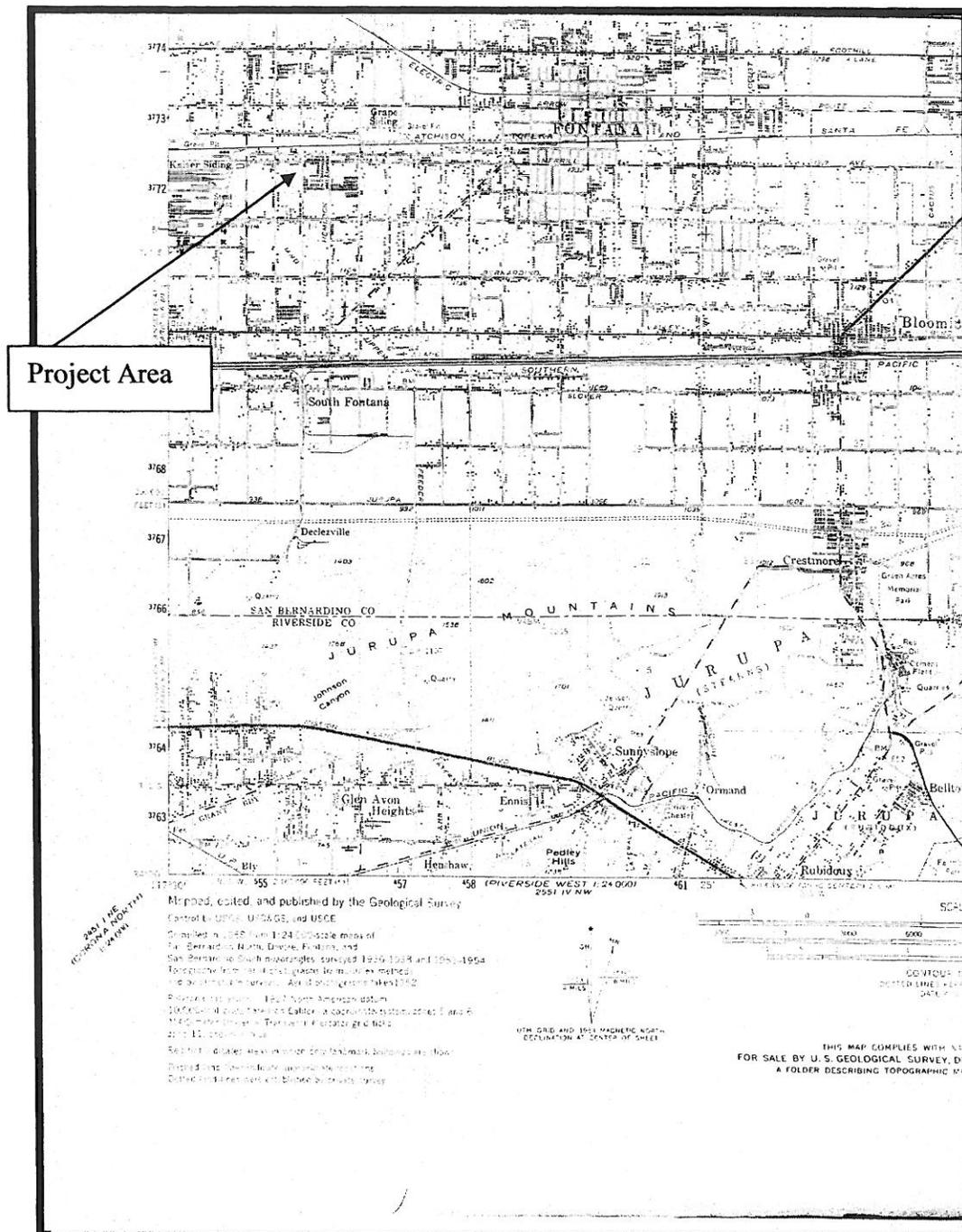


Figure 15. *San Bernardino, Calif* (U.S.G.S. 1954). Note the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE.

*San Bernardino, Calif* (USGS 1901, reprinted 1913). The Project Area/APE is situated on the southern side of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There are no buildings depicted within the Project Area/APE, nor the surrounding areas. However, a building is in the neighboring, southern section.

*San Bernardino, Calif* (US Army 1942). This map shows the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE

*San Bernardino, Calif* (U.S.G.S. 1954). This map depicts the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE.

In sum, cartographic research suggests that by the 1870s, roads were established to provide transportation routes from the coast, through the San Bernardino Valley and up to the Upper Mojave Desert, via the Cajon Pass. Subsequently, the railroads were established by the 1870-80s. Concurrently, land development by the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was evident around the Project Area/APE.

Sometime after 1893-4, when the survey was conducted for the *San Bernardino, Calif* map (USGS 1901, reprinted 1913), and prior to the 1940-1941

surveys for the *San Bernardino, Calif* map (US Army 1942), a house was built at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE. Additionally, the City of Fontana's infrastructure (e.g., roads) were well established.

Finally, there were no cultural features depicted within the current Project Area/APE on any of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century maps that were researched for this project.

The next CHAPTER discusses the Research Design for this historical resources identification project.

### III. RESEARCH DESIGN

#### Historical Resources Research Design-Regulatory Context

The Research Design for this historical/cultural resources identification project is intrinsically tied to compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (i.e., CEQA) (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2; CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5); and perhaps, Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (i.e., NHPA) (16 USC ss. 470-47-W-6, 1982), and the Historic and Archaeological Data Preservation Act of 1974 (16 USC, ss. 469-469c 1982) at the Federal Level. ACS stresses that if Federal funding or permits are used for the current project, then the project requires compliance with all of these laws. On the other hand, if State, Local, and/or private funds are the sole source of project funding, then the project must

only comply with CEQA. However, CEQA does recognize local government listing of Historical Resources.

In preparing for this study, ACS assembled several references pertaining to the identification and evaluation of historic properties under the CEQA Guidelines, as well as the Federally mandated Section 106 Review Process. The references used to guide this archaeological investigation include:

- **Department of the Interior, National Park Service, Archaeology and Historic Preservation; Secretary of the Interior's Standards and Guidelines** (*Federal Register* 48:190 1983);
- ***Guidelines for Local Surveys: A Basis for Preservation Planning*** (Parker 1985);
- ***The Archaeological Survey: Methods and Uses*** (King 1978);
- ***Working With Section 106: Identification of Historic Properties: A Decision Making Guide for Managers*** (Advisory Council On Historic Preservation and the National Park Service 1988);
- ***Working with Section 106: 36 CFR Part 800: Protection of Historic Properties, Regulations of the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation Governing the Section 106 Review Process*** (Advisory Council on Historic Preservation 1986);

- ***National Register Bulletin 36: Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeology Sites and Districts*** (Townsend and Knoerl 1991);
- ***Guidelines for the Implementation of the California Environmental Quality Act*** (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2; CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5); and
- ***Instructions for Recording Historical Resources*** ([CA] Office of Historic Preservation 1995);

as well as other Federal, State, and local guidelines.

Except for the last two references, these references were originally prepared for Federal undertakings associated with Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act (NHPA) of 1966, as amended. Historic preservation investigations are required by the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) regulations (i.e., 36 CFR 800) for implementing Section 106 of the NHPA. The ACHP regulations require Federal agencies that fund or license (i.e., permit) projects to consider effects of a potential project on Historical Resources (i.e., Building, Structure, Object, Site, and/or District), correlated with the term "historic properties," that are listed or are potentially eligible for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP). In turn, Section 106 investigations meet the legal mandates established under the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA).

**However, it should be stressed that these Federal references are increasingly being used by state and local governmental**

**offices as models to guide and facilitate the identification of "historic resources" (i.e. building, structure, object, site, and/or district[s]) in the planning and implementation of land use and development projects.** Succinctly stated, the identification of historical and natural (i.e., paleontological) resources is an integral part of the modern community planning process. Once the historic properties and natural resources are identified, appropriate preservation measures for those resources may be considered in conjunction with future community development.

### *Identification*

Federal guidelines require that the first step in the Section 106 Review Process be the **identification** of historical resources (i.e., historic properties). Various levels of preliminary archival research and field survey investigations for historical resources can be applied during this step. ACS chose an intensive-range level of archival research to facilitate the construction and refinement of a "Historic Context" for the Project Area. This approach was taken in order to facilitate future eligibility evaluations for the NRHP, or the second step in the Section 106 Process. The National Park Service (NPS) stipulates that the significance of any historic property should be made within the "Historic Context" developed for that area (Parker 1985; McClelland et al. 1986).

**Historic Context** is defined as the sum of information pertaining to an area, organized by theme, places and time. The historic context is tied to the identified historical resources by the concept of Property Type. Property types are defined as groups of historic properties which share similar

characteristics, such as physical composition, temporal affinities and other contributing elements.

Previously identified historical resources, including recorded and pending sites in the vicinity of the Project Area were documented in CHAPTER 3. For the purposes of this project, **historical resources** subsume buildings, structures, objects, sites, and/or districts older than 45 years (CA-OHP 1995: 2-3).

Federal guidelines have prescribed a 50 year old age for historical resources generally evaluated for eligibility to the NRHP (36 CFR 60.4). However, there are guidelines and procedures for nominating and evaluating historical resources younger than 45 years for the California Register of Historic Places and 50 years for eligibility to the NRHP.

All historical resources meeting this criteria will be recorded/updated on CA Department of Parks and Recreation forms, such as Primary Records (DPR 523a 1995); Building, Structure, Object Records (DPR 523b 1995); Archaeological Site Records (DPR 523c 1995); and so forth. ACS sends the completed forms to the AIC-SBCM. Following the AIC's review of the forms, the AIC staff assign a Primary Number and Trinomial (e.g., CA-SBR-xxxx), for the historical resource.

### *Evaluation*

Evaluation of identified sites is the second step in the process. Evaluation of historical resources may be undertaken per the criteria within local ordinances (e.g., a Historic Preservation Ordinance), the CEQA that relies on the Criteria within the California Register of Historical Resources (i.e., the CRHP)

and/or the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4) (i.e., the NRHP). It should be stressed that if historical resources are evaluated eligible for the NRHP, then they are most likely important and significant under CEQA, the CRHP and local ordinances. The respective criteria for the NRHP, the CEQA, and the CRHP are addressed in the following paragraphs.

### **Criteria for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP)**

If appropriate, an eligibility evaluation for each historical resources site within the Project Area will be made under the Criteria established for the National Register of Historic Places (NRHP):

*The quality of significance in American history, architecture, archaeology, engineering, and culture is present in districts, sites, buildings, structures, and objects that possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials, workmanship, feeling, association, and:*

*a. that are associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of our history; or*

*b. that are associated with the lives of persons significant in our past;*

*c. that embody the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction, or that represent the work of a master, or that possess high artistic values, or that represent a significant and distinguishable entity whose components may lack individual distinction; or*

*d. that have yielded, or may be likely to yield information important in prehistory or history [36CFR 60.4].*

Thus, Criterion A is usually associated with "Events," Criterion B is associated with "Person," Criterion C is associated with "Design/ Construction," and Criterion D is associated with "Information Potential" (Townsend and Knoerl 1991). For example, some historical archaeological sites may be evaluated for eligibility under Criteria A, B, and/or C but most are evaluated under Criterion D. A short discussion of each criterion is presented below:

#### ***Criterion A. Events***

Major events associated with a specific property are considered important. Association through the historic context has to be demonstrated. Providing evidence of direct association of the events and the historic property (i.e., archaeological site) is necessary.

#### ***Criterion B. Person***

"Persons significant in our past refer to individuals whose activities are demonstrably important with a local, state, or national historic context" (Townsend and Knoerl 1991:15). Correlation of an individual within the framework of the historic context is crucial. Also, association with a specific property and/or an event is important. Integrity of the property is an important factor.

#### ***Criterion C. Design/Construction***

Resources represented by extant architecture are evaluated under this criterion. Elements that are important under Criterion C include distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or

method of construction, the work of a master, possessing high artistic value, or representative of a significant and distinguishable entity whose components lack individual distinction (Townsend and Knoerl 1991:16). Archaeological resources can be evaluated under this criterion based on feature patterning and/or associations of the cultural features within the historic context.

#### ***Criterion D. Information Potential***

According to Townsend and Knoerl (1991:17), "Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts," *National Register Bulletin 36*, in order to qualify for eligibility for the NRHP under Criterion D, the archaeological site (i.e., historical resource or historic property) has to meet two conditions: 1). the site must have yielded or be likely to yield information such as archaeological data, historic data, oral history data, and the potential for the data sets to answer research questions; and 2). the information must be important with respect to historical archaeology and other related historic preservation fields.

#### **California Register of Historical Resources**

The CEQA (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2; CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5) currently indicates that a significant historical resource (e.g., building structure, object, site, and/or district) meets the Criteria for Eligibility or is Listed in the California Register of Historical Resources:

*1. It is associated with events that have made a significant contribution to the broad patterns of California's history and cultural heritage;*

*2. It is associated with the lives of persons important in California's past;*

*3. It embodies the distinctive characteristics of a type, period, region, or method of construction, or value; or*

*4. It represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic as yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2; CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5).*

Thus, many previous CEQA and current California Register of Historical Places criteria are similar to the Federal criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (36CFR60.4). In addition, if historical resources are evaluated as eligible for the NRHP, then it is highly probable that they are significant per the CEQA. Furthermore, CEQA mandates that historical/ cultural resources that were previously designated as significant and listed on a local government register, be considered as significant, except when evidence can be presented that refutes it's significance.

Historic research and research design are crucial elements at this stage of the investigation. Architectural history and analysis may be necessary for sites with extant buildings, structures, and/or objects. In addition, sub-surface archaeological testing may be necessary at the identified sites in order to assess the integrity, boundaries, depth, nature of deposits, age of deposits, and the potential for the archaeological/historical resources within the respective sites to answer academic research questions. Physical characteristics such as site structure, content

and integrity are crucial variables in evaluating the archaeological resource's NRHP eligibility.

All data gained from the historical resources surveys, sub-surface testing, architectural analysis and development of the historic context will be assembled and interpreted with respect to each historical resource. In turn, the multi-disciplinary data will be used to **evaluate** the individual historical resource's potential eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places, as defined under Title 36 Part 60 of the Code of Federal Regulations (i.e., 36 CFR 60) and/or the CEQA via the CRHP criteria (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2; CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5). This procedure of evaluating historical resources eligibility for the NRHP has been defined as **Determination of Eligibility** (i.e., DOE).

#### ***Treatment and Data Recovery***

Based on the eligibility evaluations for the NRHP, the CRHP and/or local ordinances, a Findings of Effect (i.e., No Effect, No Adverse Effect, or Adverse Effect) will be prepared for any historical resources eligible for the NRHP and/or CEQA within the Project Area. Historical resources that are eligible for the NRHP and/or CEQA that will not be adversely affected by the proposed project will be preserved in place and No Effect or No Adverse Effect will occur to the NRHP, CEQA, CRHP, or local government eligible historical resources. Historical resources that are eligible for the NRHP, CEQA, CRHP, or local ordinances that cannot be preserved in-situ within the Project Area (i.e., APE) and that will suffer Adverse Effects by the proposed project, will require treatment or data recovery to mitigate the loss of that site

data. Recommendations for **treatment** and **data recovery** will be proposed for each project.

A report containing all germane information relevant to the study will be prepared and submitted to the Lead Agency, in this particular case the County of Riverside's Planning Department for review and processing of the Project Proponent's compliance documentation. If a particular project falls within Federal regulation, the Federal Lead Agency (e.g., Housing and Urban Development, etc.) reviews the report, and if it is acceptable, submits the report and a transmittal letter to the State Historic Preservation Office (SHPO), specifically the California Office of Historic Preservation (CA-OHP) requesting concurrence in the Determination of Eligibility (DOE) and Findings of Effect. If concurrence for the DOE is achieved between the Lead Agency and CA-OHP, then the project can proceed to the next step, formally evaluating the Finding of Effect. If there is disagreement between the Lead Agency and CA-OHP, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP), as well as the Keeper of the National Register will be called upon for a final DOE.

The Findings of Effect for historical/cultural resources evaluated as eligible for the NRHP and/or CEQA, via the CRHP criteria, is reviewed by the Lead Agency, and if necessary, the Federal Lead Agency and the CA-OHP. At this point, if the project were a Federal undertaking, the Advisory Council on Historic Preservation (ACHP) may be called upon to review the matter. Findings of Effect can include: No Effect, No Adverse Effect, or Adverse Effect. If historical resources will be adversely affected by a proposed undertaking, the Lead Agency and SHPO (i.e., CA-OHP)

will attempt to mitigate the loss of the NRHP eligible historical resources by a Memorandum of Agreement (i.e., MOA) or a Programmatic Agreement (i.e., PM). If deemed necessary, the ACHP may be called upon for a final review of the MOA or PM. It should be noted that with regard to State CEQA projects, a Mitigation Monitoring Report Program (i.e., MMRP) is prepared to guide the implementation of mitigation measures for those historical resources that will be adversely affected by a project.

Once a final MOA or the MMRP has been signed by the Lead Agency, any applicable Federal Lead Agency, the SHPO (i.e., CA-OHP), the ACHP, and any other interested parties, the mitigation measures may be undertaken for the respective NRHP and/or CEQA and CRHP eligible historical resources that are adversely affected by the project. Once the data recovery has been completed the Lead Agency, SHPO and ACHP will be notified. A report on data recovery investigations will be prepared and submitted to the Lead Agency, the CA-OHP, and the local CHRIS information center, in order to fulfill the Federal, State, and Local historic preservation requirements.

## **Historical Resources Research Design- Research Context**

### ***Introduction***

The research design presented below was developed to comply with Federal mandates and guidelines for identifying historical resources, as well as preparing the foundation for evaluating those historical resources for eligibility to the National Register of Historic Places (36 CFR 60.4). As previously mentioned, historical resources that are

evaluated eligible for the NRHP are most likely significant per the CRHP and CEQA, and/or local historic preservation ordinances.

### ***Historic Context***

An initial part of that process involves the development of a "historic context," organized by theme, place, and time (McClelland et al. 1986). Altschul et al. (1990:30) suggests that "A theme is the equivalent of a research problem, and an historic context is developed by placing the problem in an appropriate setting in both time and space." A broad historic context for the present project can be identified as *Western Expansion, Mid 19<sup>th</sup> - Through Early 20<sup>th</sup> - Centuries, Western U.S.* A more focused historic context for this investigation is *Mid 19<sup>th</sup> - Early 20<sup>th</sup> Century Development in the City of Fontana, County of San Bernardino, California.*

### ***Property Type***

A "historic context" is associated with identified historical resources through the concept of a **Property Type**. The National Park Service (McClelland et al. 1986) defined Property Types as a group of individual historic resources or properties (e.g., archaeological sites) that share physical and associative characteristics. Site types, including archaeological sites are interpreted and evaluated within the realm of the "historic context." Generally, architectural sites are evaluated for eligibility under Criterion C, while archaeological sites are assessed for their potential *to yield information* with respect to the historic context when considering eligibility under Criterion D of the National Register of Historic Places. In the same vein, Criterion 4 of the CRHP states that a historical resource is significant when:

*It represents the work of an important creative individual, or possesses high artistic as yielded or is likely to yield information important in prehistory or history* (PRC Chapter 2.6, Section 21083.2; CCR Title 14, Chapter 3, Article 5, Section 15064.5).

As an example, Praetzellis, Praetzellis et al. (1992:4-18,4-21) recently established "Property Types" for urban sites in northern California (e.g., The Tar Flats, Rincon Hill and Mission Bay). Their Property Types included the following:

*Prehistoric Archaeological Property Types*  
by Susan Alvarez

- Human Burial Sites
- Occupation Sites
- Shell mound or Dietary Debris Sites
- Lithics Only Sites

*Historic Archaeological Property Types*

- Domestic Occupation Sites
- Commercial Sites
- Industrial Sites
- Landfills
- Buried Ships [note that this is not applicable to the current project]

***Historic Context- Theoretical Focus and General Research Domains***

In order to facilitate archaeological investigations, a specific body of theory is employed to act as a framework and guide for that research. ACS uses this scientific methodology to formulate relevant research themes and domains pertinent for thoughtful interpretations, and significance evaluations. This area offers a number of advantages for investigating human adaptation in a changing environment. The basis for this study revolves around an abbreviated middle-range-type

cultural ecological focus using optimal foraging strategy and other key adaptive strategies as a guide. Such investigation is undertaken for this location by examining the temporal, spatial, and functional affiliations of the prehistoric inhabitants of this area. This focuses on components proposed by researchers such as Steward (1939), Binford (1980), and Schiffer (1976). These ideas, for the most part, highlight improving our understanding of human reactions to societal and environmental factors through an analysis of site and artifact type, placement, and function. While each theoretical base has its merits, superior aspects of each concept are used by ACS to construct a thorough infrastructure for research.

Binford's forager-collector continuum (1980) is used to reconstruct settlement patterns for prehistoric societies. His model sets forth definitions for both foraging and collector societies. In a *foraging* society, the group moves from food source to food source, living in each area until nearby resources are depleted. Once the depletion has occurred, the group moves to a new, non-depleted location. *Collectors* operate from a centralized base (village), usually near a major food source. Special task groups are sent out from the village on hunting and gathering expeditions to procure other necessary food and non-food resources for the village.

With this in mind, necessity dictates the number of times special task groups need to venture forth from their respective villages. Demand also dictates the quantity in which materials need to be procured for the consumption of a given population. Therefore, procurement strategy is directly related to population size and density. Demand can also dictate the establishment of

1988, 1991[ACS Technical Series No.1], 1992, 1993, 1994, 1995); Alexandrowicz and Alexandrowicz (1996); Alexandrowicz (2000, 2001, 2002, 2003, 2004, 2005, 2006, 2007); Alexandrowicz and Alexandrowicz (2006);

Greenwood and Foster (1990); and Praetzellis and Praetzellis et al. (1992). Major research domains have evolved during a decade of historical resources investigations at various 19th to 20th century sites in southern California. Several site specific research themes proposed for the Project Area are included in Table 2. It should be noted that these research themes that are presented in Table 3 have been adopted from the "Areas of Significance" and "Functions and Uses" for eligibility evaluations for the NRHP, as contained in *National Register Bulletin No. 36: Guidelines for Evaluating and Registering Historical Archaeological Sites and Districts* (Townsend and Knoerl 1991).

**Table 2. Examples of Potential Research Domains.**

- Agriculture;	- Literature;
- Architecture;	- Maritime History;
- Archaeology:Prehistoric,	- Military;
Historic Aboriginal,	- Performing Arts;
Historic Non-Aboriginal;	- Philosophy;
- Art;	- Politics/Government;
- Commerce/Trade;	- Religion;
- Communications;	- Science;
- Community Planning	- Social History;
and Development;	- Transportation;
- Conservation;	- Other (i.e., invention)
- Defense;	- Economics;
- Domestic;	- Engineering;
- Education;	- Ethnic Heritage: Asian;
- Entertainment;	Black; European;
Recreation	Hispanic;
- Exploration/Settlement;	Native American;
- Funerary;	Pacific Islander; Other;
- Government;	
- Health/Medicine;	

- Industry/Processing/ Extraction;
- Landscape Architecture
- Law;

Other germane "Research Themes" for this project have been adopted from Greenwood and Foster (1990); Alexandrowicz et al. (1991-1999; Alexandrowicz 2000-2003):

- Chronology
- Land Use
- Demography
- Material Culture
- Economics
- Settlement Patterns
- Environmental
- Subsistence
- Adaptation
- Technology
- Irrigation

Praetzellis and Praetzellis et al. (1992) produced a historic preservation report that has a research design tailored for work within the City of San Francisco, particularly in the vicinity of Tar Flat, Rincon Hill and Mission Bay. The prehistoric and historic archaeological research themes are presented below in an abstracted form:

*Prehistoric Archaeology Research Themes* by Susan Alvarez (Praetzellis and Praetzellis et al. 1992)

- Theme A- Environmental Change
- Theme B- Temporal and Spatial Affiliations
- Theme C- Prehistoric Peninsula Site-Specific Adaptation
- Theme D- Regional Exchange

*Historical Archaeology Research Themes* (Praetzellis and Praetzellis et al. 1992)

- Theme A- Consumer Behavior/Social and Economic Status
- Theme B- Urban Households
- Theme C- Urban Geography
- Theme D- Ethnicity/Urban Subcultures
- Theme E- Industrialization and Technological Innovation
- Theme F- Interpretive Potential

It should be noted that many of these research themes are contained within a reference entitled, *Urban Archaeology in America: A Search for Pattern and Process*, edited by Roy S. Dickens (1982).

Further research within and adjacent to the Project Area should build on these research domains and use them in the refinement of historic contexts that characterize the cultural development of the Project Area.

### ***Research Questions***

Research Questions pertaining to the research domains for the current project were developed prior to (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991, 1994, 1996; Alexandrowicz 2000, 2001, 2002) and during the course of archaeological fieldwork. Other research questions arose during the subsequent analysis of the field, laboratory and historic research data, and are included herein.

Within the succeeding paragraphs Statements are presented on the basis of historic research, oral history interviews, archaeology, and architectural analysis of the Project Area. Research Domains or Themes are presented after the statements. Immediately following are the relevant Research Questions. A section on Data Requirements needed to answer the research questions precedes the Summary.

### **Statements**

A summary of previous research of the archaeological, ethnographic and historic periods for the Project Area is presented in the following paragraphs.

### ***Prehistoric Native American Context***

A summary of the *Project Area's Historic Context* is presented herein. Native American occupations within the vicinity of the Project Area include the Millingstone, and the Late Prehistoric Periods. During the latter period, there were three basic influences on the indigenous Late Prehistoric Cultures: the Anasazi, Hakataya, and developments in the Antelope Valley.

### ***Ethnographic Native American Context***

Ethnographic occupations of the APE and the surrounding vicinity was attributed to the Serrano, with possible occupations by the Luiseno, and Cahuilla Native American Groups.

The **Serrano** were a small Native American tribe that inhabited a territory spanning from approximately the Yucaipa Valley to the south, the Twenty-nine Palms area to the east, the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass, and Victorville to the north. The Serrano were named after a Spanish word meaning *mountaineer* or *highlander*, and as the name suggests, they preferred the mountainous or hilly areas. They are a member of the Takic language family which includes the Serrano and Kitanemuk. Archaeological sites in the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills zone consist of seasonal large base camps/villages and hunting/plant processing stations. These sites are generally found around water sources.

The **Luiseno** ethnographic group is named after the San Luis Rey Mission, because most of the Native Americans in the area were placed in that mission. Also, Bean and Smith (1978) state that the Juaneno, associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano, are part of the Luiseno group. Territorially, the Luiseno maintained a large area of approximately 1,500 square miles of coast line from San Juan Capistrano on the northwest to past Oceanside on the southwest, and inland from Santiago Peak on the northeast to beyond Palomar Mountain on the southeast. This territory incorporated several macro-environments including the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills, Prairie, Exposed Coast, and the Sheltered Coast. The Luiseno relied on a hunting-gathering subsistence strategy. They hunted a variety of animals with the bow and arrow; clubbed burrowing rodents; and conducted communal rabbit hunts with nets. They also fished in the oceans, rivers and lakes with line and hooks, nets, traps, bow and arrow, poison, and spears. Subsistence strategies were basically based on a broad spectrum resource pattern, seasonal in nature. Inter- and intra-group trade was an important aspect of Luiseno life. Trade was very common amongst the Luiseno and surrounding groups, and included a wide variety of goods.

Another ethnographic group known to inhabit the general vicinity of the Project Area during ethnographic times were the **Cahuilla**, specifically the Pass and Desert Divisions of the Cahuilla tribe. The Cahuilla ranged from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar

Mountain to the west (Bean 1978:576). In addition, their range was bisected by a major trade route called the Cocopa-Maricopa route. Two other trade routes were also very close to the Cahuilla territory: the Santa Fe and Yuman routes. The **Pass Cahuilla** (the Ethnographic Native American Society forming the focus of this study) inhabited the western portion of Cahuilla territory. This territory extended from just west of Banning to the Coachella Valley in the east, and from just south of Indian Wells to the San Bernardino Mountains in the north. It has been hypothesized that the Pass Cahuilla occupied higher elevations in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains to escape from the heat as well as to hunt and collect food resources not available elsewhere (Keller 1995). Cahuilla villages were generally located in canyons or alluvial fans, and were near sources of food and water. The Pass or Desert Cahuilla around Palm Springs and to the east had a moiety exogamy system of marriage, while the Cahuilla to the north and west maintained a moiety system that was not necessarily exogamous. Polygamy was rare, and a patrilocal postmarital residence system was utilized among the Pass Cahuilla. The Cahuilla maintained a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy focusing on the use of small game animals (e.g., rabbits, birds, etc.), and floral resources. In addition, proto-agriculture was practiced. Agriculture was adapted from the adjacent Colorado River tribes, and focused on the production of corn, beans, and squash. The material technology of the Cahuilla included the production of basketry, groundstone, bows, clothing, and stone tools. Clothing worn by this group included sandals made of mesal fibers soaked in mud, diapers made of mesquite bark, skirts made of bark, tules, and skins, and hide loincloths for the males.

## *Spanish and Mexican Period Contexts*

In 1772, during the Spanish Period, Gaspar de Portola led an inland expedition from San Diego to San Francisco. Pedro Fages, a lieutenant of Portola led an expedition after deserters from San Diego, through Riverside, the San Bernardino Valley and through the Cajon Pass to the Mojave Desert. During 1774, Juan Batista de Anza traveled the Santa Ana River drainage, recording the Native American village of "Jurupa." Fr. Garces visited this area during a trip in 1776.

An Asistencia, or San Gabriel Mission outpost, was reportedly built in 1819 in the vicinity of the Guachama village. A confirmed asistencia was re-established in ca. 1819. Irrigation, agricultural, and ranching were economic hallmarks of this early settlement.

Jurupa (Stearns) Rancho, Jurupa (Rubidoux) Rancho, La Sierra (Sepuveda) Rancho, El Sobrante de San Jacinto Rancho, San Bernardino Rancho, and others were established during the Spanish Period, and later, between 1821-1848, as cattle ranches to help support the missions, as well as Spanish, and later, Mexican authority.

Apparently, cattle-ranching was the economic pursuit in the early to mid 19th century, but eventually waned due to flooding and drought prior to, during and after the Rancho was finally confirmed in 1879. Agriculture and most importantly, citrus cultivation, developed in the Riverside area during the late 19th through the early 20th century.

Anglo or non-Spanish speaking exploration of the San Bernardino Valley was reportedly

initiated with Mojave Native Americans and Jedediah Smith's trek through the Cajon Pass toward San Gabriel. The Old Spanish Trail was re-used during the 1830s and thereafter by explorers and travelers. The trail connected the area that would later be known as Colton with the entire Southwest US. In its infancy, the future locale of Colton was a 19<sup>th</sup> century annual rendezvous location for traders that used the Old Spanish Trail.

Swanson and Hampson (1988) note that the New Mexico settlers, Hispanicized Pueblo Native Americans, that moved into the vicinity (i.e., 6 miles northeast) of the Project Area in the 1840s at Politana and later San Salvador, were recorded as 73 individuals in the 1844 Mexican Census. La Placita de los Trujillos was established by Lorenzo Trujillos, the leader, and the remainder of the Hispanicized Native American New Mexicans, at the southeast bank of the Santa Ana River in 1845. By 1852, this community was also known as San Salvador, because the first Roman Catholic Church of the same name was built there. A massive flood in 1862 devastated the settlements along the Santa Ana River, including San Salvador (i.e., La Placita and Aqua Mansa). According to Gunther (1984) the community was rebuilt after the 1862 flood. The Trujillo Adobe, built by the heirs of Lorenzo Trujillo sometime after the 1862 flood, is located SW of the Project Area.

## *American Period Context*

Land in the surrounding vicinity encompassing the Project Area, as well as the entire Alta California, was ceded to the United States by the Mexican Republic in 1848. A 20 man troop under the command of J.H. Bean established an American presence from ca.

1850-1854 at either Politana or Rancho Jurupa (Swanson and Hampson 1988). This was the genesis of the American Period.

In 1853, San Bernardino County was created from a portion of Los Angeles County. It is interesting to note that three townships were created, with one aptly named San Salvador Township. San Salvador Township contained two precincts: the San Salvador precinct within the former Bandini Grant and the Jurupa precinct within the former Rubidoux Grant.

In the 1860s-1870s, the United States Government land west of San Bernardino was made available for homesteading. However, as previously stated Tapia's, White and others owned lands previously designated by their respective "Rancho" affiliations.

The Southern Pacific Railroad reached Colton in 1875, the first railroad hub in the valley. The Santa Fe Railroad arrived in San Bernardino in 1883 and began to consolidate other railroads, including the Southern Pacific Railroad, into its system. The Land Boom of the 1880s and attendant settlement in vicinity of the Project Area was a result of the introduction of the railroads into the Inland Empire Area.

With respect to the Project Area, water rights were developed by the Lytle Creek Water Col, 1881; The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co.: 1887; the Grapeland Irrigation District: 1890-1910; the Anglo-American Canaigre Co. 1897- 1906; and The Fontana Development Co. 1910- present (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991; 1992). By 1893 the US Postal Service was serving the small town of Rosena. It was part of the Anglo-American Canaigre Co.

prospectus of 1897. At this time the small town was railroad stop on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (Stoebe 1976). By 1901, the Fontana Development Company was created by Asariel Blanchard Miller. Basically, the company bought out the water and land holders that previously controlled those assets west of Rialto, all of Rosena and west of Rosena. 1905 saw actually land moving activities in the area that would become the Town of Fontana in 1913. Citrus Farming, Poultry raising and Rabbitries were prime economic businesses in Fontana during the early 1900s (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991, 1992). During the first decades of the 20th century, California and the rest of the United States experienced a trend in industrial growth, mass production of consumer goods, and the consumption of those goods (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991). Mass produced automobiles promoted travel, which consequently provided a mechanism for emigration from other regions of the US to the Pacific Coast.

Alexandrowicz arrived in California in 1990 and since that time has observed the entire Inland Empire Region of southern California has experienced a fluorescence of residential and commercial development. Now, during the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, this unprecedented development and growth continues in southern California.

#### ***Historical Resources Records Search***

In summarizing the Historical Resources Records Search for this project, there were 5 Area Specific Historical/Cultural Resources Studies (Table 1) that were previously completed for various projects within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE. No

studies, nor reports, were previously conducted within the current Project Area/APE.

A total of 4 Historical Resources were previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE.

\*P36-006847, also known as “CA-SBR-6847H is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to McKenna (n.d.:1) “*CA-SBR-6847H was reported by Romani et al. (1990a) as the alignment of the historic “Old Kite” railroad route (initially recorded in the East Highlands area).*

\*P36-024088, also known as CA-SBR-15273H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Stanton (2011) “*The only feature associated with this site is a well-maintained, historical-period road known as Live Oak Avenue (Feature 6554). The road is asphalt-paved and is oriented north to south, though only intersecting Highway 66 from the south. This segment of Highway 66 was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910). The site is located with an area developed for residential and commercial use.*

\*P36-024622, also known as CA-SBR-15663H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Lev-Tov (2011) “*There are two features present at this site, the north and south portions of Redwood Avenue on either side of Highway 66 within the right of way. This segment of Highway 66 was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910).*

\*P36-024698, also known as CA-SBR-15739H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Lev-Tov (2011) “*This site is an asphalt-paved, historical-period road known as Hemlock Avenue. The site is oriented north-south on both sides of Highway 66. This segment of Highway 66 was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910).*

Therefore, the previously recorded historical resources within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE represent the following Historical Resource Types:

- 20<sup>th</sup> Century Transportation Route

### ***Archival Cartographic Research***

Gold was discovered at Sutter’s Mill in northern California, during January 1848. California became a US Territory with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February, 1848. These two events contributed in the massive migration of people from various parts of the country and the world to immigrate to California. Consequently, with a growing population and economic development, by September, 1850, California became a State in the Union. With California achieving statehood, its lands needed to be divided into previously acquired lands, such as the Ranches and Treaty Lands. By 1850, the Surveyor General's Office was gearing up for the survey of US lands in the new State (i.e., actually the Republic) of California. By the Fall/Winter of 1852, US Surveyor, Colonel Henry Washington had established the datum for southern California mapping on Mt. San Bernardino. During 1853, Washington and his survey crews established an east-west Baseline from that datum, as well as a north-south Meridian, which was utilized in mapping all government lands in southern California (Haenszel 1979).

Archival cartographic research for this project indicated that the US Government initiated surveys in the vicinity of the Project Area/APE during 1853. Subsequent Federal and State Government surveys culminated in the production of the following maps with respect to the Project Area/APE:

***Township No. I South Range No. VI West, San Bernardino Meridian*** (Surveyor General’s Office 1874). The current Project Area (i.e., SE1/4 of Section 11) is located in

this unmapped portion labeled “Steep Broken Mountains.”

*California Engineers Department Detail Irrigation Map, Ontario Sheet* (Hall 1888). The “Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company” subsumes the Project Area/APE. The “California Central Railway is depicted north of the Project Area/APE. Note that nothing is shown within the Project Area/APE on this map.

*San Bernardino, Calif* (USGS 1901, reprinted 1913). The Project Area/APE is situated on the southern side of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There are no buildings depicted within the Project Area/APE, nor the surrounding areas. However, a building is in the neighboring, southern section.

*San Bernardino, Calif* (US Army 1942). This map shows the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE

*San Bernardino, Calif* (U.S.G.S. 1954). This map depicts the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE.

In sum, cartographic research suggests that by the 1870s, roads were established to provide transportation routes from the coast, through the San Bernardino Valley and up to the Upper Mojave Desert, via the Cajon Pass. Subsequently, the railroads were established by the 1870-80s. Concurrently, land

development by the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was evident around the Project Area/APE.

Sometime after 1893-4, when the survey was conducted for the *San Bernardino, Calif* map (USGS 1901, reprinted 1913), and prior to the 1940-1941 surveys for the *San Bernardino, Calif* map (US Army 1942), a house was built at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE. Additionally, the City of Fontana’s infrastructure (e.g., roads) were well established.

Finally, there were no cultural features depicted within the current Project Area/APE on any of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century maps that were researched for this project.

## Research Themes or Domains

### *Theme- Architecture*

Questions: What types of architecture are represented within the Project Area? How old are the buildings/structures within the Project Area? Does the architecture reflect national revival styles or styles? Are architectural components at this site representative of other architecture within the general area?

Can functional activities, such as residential and/or commercial, and/or industrial be defined at this site on the basis of extant architecture and/or on the basis of archaeological components (e.g., building foundations, privies)? Do the architectural components at the Project Area represent a vanishing and/or rare Site Type within this region? Does the architecture possess integrity of location, design, setting, materials,

workmanship, feeling, association, distinctive characteristics of a type, period, or method of construction? Can local building techniques be uncovered through examination of the existing buildings and relic foundations and/or other existing structural elements? Are ethnic heritage and/or building techniques (i.e., Asian versus Anglo) evident? What types of construction materials were used for the buildings? What were the functions of the respective rooms and/or additions? What types of foundation remnants represent additions and/or outbuildings? Is there evidence of different episodes of building modifications or additions on the structures and/or archeological features (e.g., foundations).

### ***Theme- Chronology***

Are prehistoric occupations at this site demonstrable on the basis of material culture and/or cultural features (i.e., fire pits)? What are the occupation dates at each parcel within the Project Area based on architectural analysis, artifact data, historic documents and/or maps? Do the extant structures and/or relic foundations represent the first historic occupation at this site? Does artifact evidence suggest earlier, ephemeral occupations within the Project Area? Can discrete occupations associated with the Project Area be defined on the basis of architectural data, archaeological data, historic and/or oral history data?

### ***Theme- Economics***

Does the site contain material culture indicative of local and regional socio-economic patterns? Are State and National economic trends evident in the historical and/or archaeological records? Do the sites contain evidence of changing economic

pursuits by their respective owners/occupants? Does the archaeological record support the historic data relevant to the economic prosperity of the occupants of each parcel from the early through mid 20th century?

Does the cultural material (e.g., ceramic types, meat cuts, personal objects, bottled products) reflect the vacillating socioeconomic status of the occupants? Is there evidence of acculturation and assimilation into mainstream American culture by the late early to mid 20th century? What are the networks of exchange and commodity distribution? Were there well developed trade networks on the local, regional, national, and international level evident in this area as reflected in the material culture? How did it evolve over time?

### ***Theme- Ethnicity***

Do prehistoric cultural remains exist on this site, do they share similar traits with later ethnographic cultures? Are ethnographic artifacts representative of the Serrano and/or other protohistoric and/or ethnographic cultures? Does the cultural material reveal the ethnic makeup or a diversity of ethnic traits of the occupants within this area during the historic period? Is assimilation into the Anglo-American Culture evident in the material culture of the occupants in the eastern and western parcels from the early through the mid 20th centuries? Do artifacts recovered from the site represent the presence of ethnic laborers on the eastern or western parcels? Do butchering techniques and patterns indicate ethnic occupations from each respective site?

### ***Theme- Material Culture***

Are prehistoric, ethnographic, and/or historic material culture present at this site? Can we

attribute these artifacts to Key Time Periods and/or ethnic groups? What are the interpreted functional classes of artifacts recovered from the site? Can we attribute residential, agricultural, and/or ranching activities to specific architectural and/or archaeological features on the basis of artifact analysis?

Are patterns of procurement or consumption evident? Do Local, Regional, State, or National consumption patterns change over time? Is socio-economic status reflected over time and/or occupations at this site? What types of material culture represents the initial family occupation and/or successive occupations at the site? Does the material culture represent the composition of the family structure (e.g., gender, elderly, adults, children, and infants)? Did it change over time? Does the material culture represent an ethnic affiliation of the occupants, as well as assimilation within the American milieu? Is there evidence for pets in various family occupations at these sites? Is technological evolution and change, such as horse and buggy to automobile, kerosene/oil lamps to electricity, and etc. noticeable in the artifacts dating from certain time periods?

### *Theme- Patterns of Land Use*

Were drainage, soils, high water table, or other natural factors important in the occupation of this site? Are residential, ranching, agricultural, animal husbandry, commercial, and/or other patterns of land use evident in the historical and/or archaeological records? Do clusters of architectural features suggest specific functions associated with portions of the site? Are landscape features suggestive of changing land use patterns? Can the distribution of subsurface features at each site provide data on spatial patterning and

locational behavior of refuse/waste disposal methods? Do the waste and/or refuse patterns change over time? How are the needs for water met at this site? Are wells evident at the site? When does a public water system get connected to this site? What types of irrigation systems were present at the site over time?

### *Theme- Subsistence*

Can palynological (i.e., pollen) and/or macro- and/or micro-floral/faunal information provide evidence of indigenous plants on-site before occupation and during occupation? Were indigenous plants used in the subsistence strategies of the prehistoric and/or historic occupants? Are horticulture, agriculture, ranching and/or animal husbandry activities demonstrable on the respective parcels within the Project Area during the early through mid 20th centuries? Does the faunal assemblage recovered from the respective sites show preference for certain types of meat (e.g., beef, deer, chicken/fowl, pork, mutton) and meat cuts? Does this preference for certain meats and/or cuts of meat continue through different occupations over time? Does the faunal assemblage and associated subsistence patterns reflect the respective family's economic pursuits (i.e., agriculture, animal husbandry) during the early through mid 20th century? Is there a noticeable pattern in meat procured and processed on-site versus local butchers/markets? Are ethnic techniques of butchering evident in the faunal assemblage? Are prepared foods (i.e., canned foods) consumed in increasing proportion over "home made" foods through time? Do national trends in marketing or packaging appear in the archaeological record? What was the role of wild game in the subsistence patterns of the respective occupants within the eastern and western parcels of the Project Area?

### ***Data Requirements***

Archival materials should be available to reconstruct a partial and/or complete history of the Project Area. A Historic Context should be developed for the Project Area and the surrounding area. Informants with primary and/or secondary oral history of the Project Area and the surrounding community should be interviewed.

Archaeological components, or in other words subsurface features (i.e., building foundations, privies, wells, trash pits, graves, etc.) should be sufficiently preserved (i.e., good integrity) to contain data for research and site interpretation. Ideally, the archaeological components or features should be identifiable as discrete cultural activities associated with a temporally defined occupation or occupations within the property. Archaeological features should represent identifiable functional association. Material culture must be present for providing archaeological analysis and interpretation of cultural activities at the site.

### **Summary**

In sum, State, and Federal historic preservation laws require complete compliance by the Project Proponent and the County of San Bernardino's Planning Department. The guidelines for the CEQA and historic preservation procedures mandated by the Federal Section 106 Review Process have been reviewed in the above paragraphs. These procedures present a codified approach to the identification, evaluation, and treatment of historical resources. More importantly, these procedures are now being used by State and Local planning and land-use agencies in order to preserve "Significant" (i.e., CEQA), as well

as historical resources that are evaluated "Eligible" for the NRHP.

Many of the proposed research domains proposed for this study are interrelated. The analysis of architectural, archaeological, archival, and oral history data for one research domain will simultaneously address several other research domains. For instance, the study of historic material culture (i.e., artifacts) provides a wealth of information concerning subsistence patterns, household composition (e.g., gender, adults, children, infants), socioeconomic status, trade networks and commodity flows (local, regional, national, and international), historical site use and activity, spatial interrelationships of features and buildings, site evolution, and other themes. The types and quantity of research questions presented above should suggest that the documentary record by itself does not contain sufficient data to provide answers for the research questions. Other data generated through architectural, archaeological, oral history and specialized analyses may provide complementary information which will provide answers to these and other research questions.

CHAPTER IV discusses ACS' research methods for this project.

## **IV. RESEARCH METHODS**

### **Introduction**

A multi-disciplinary approach was used during this cultural resource management project. Archival research of documents and cartographic sources, oral history interviews, and an historical/cultural resources survey, were all employed to locate, define, and

provide interpretations for potential historical resources within the Project Area. In turn, the research data is useful in the construction of the historic context for the Project Area, as well as in the reconstruction and interpretation of the cultural phenomenon that occurred within the vicinity of the Project Area, as well as within Perris, the Perris Valley and beyond. This section discusses ACS' research methods and strategies

## **Archival Research**

### ***Historical Resources Records Check***

A Historical Resources Records Search at the AIC-SBCM was completed on August 21, 2014 by Robin Laska, Assistant Center Coordinator (Appendix B). The results of the Records Search were presented in CHAPTER II and are summarized in CHAPTER III and VI.

### ***Documentary Research***

ACS staff researched primary and secondary sources relating to the Project Area. These documents, pertaining to the prehistory and history of the Project Area, were consulted in order to produce the environmental context and cultural historic context for this project. Research was conducted prior to fieldwork, concurrent with fieldwork and after fieldwork was completed.

Primary references included cartographic documents (e.g., the US Surveyor General's Office [USGS 1853], etc.), local, state, and Federal government records, and related historic documentation.

Secondary sources included general histories written about the Project Area and environs,

documents relating to the Serrano, Luiseno, and Cahuilla Native Americans, and reports and publications relating to cultural/historical resources within the general proximity of the Project Area. Previous reports on cultural resources investigations were consulted for refinement of the cultural history as it pertains to the Project Area. Furthermore, the reports were reviewed in order to ascertain the types of cultural resources (i.e., archaeological, ethnographic, historic, and architectural) which may occur in the Project Area.

Federal, State and Local historic preservation standards and guidelines were reviewed to insure legal compliance for the project.

Reference materials were consulted at the following institutions:

- CHRIS- Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, San Bernardino, CA;
- USDI, Bureau of Land Management Desert District Office, Moreno Valley, CA;
- The research libraries at the Archaeological Consulting Services-ACS offices, Fontana, CA, and Trinidad, CO; and
- Internet Websites.

## **Oral History Interviews**

Oral History Interviews were not conducted during this project.

## **Native American Consultation**

As mentioned in Chapter I, John Stephen

Alexandrowicz emailed a cover letter and map (Appendix C) to the California Native American Heritage Commission (i.e., CANAHC) on August 26, 2014. ACS' letter requested a review of their Sacred Lands Files for the identification of any cultural resources within and/or in the vicinity of the Project Area. Additionally, ACS requested the information of all Native American Groups and Contacts that may have Native American Concerns regarding the Project Area/APE.

On August 28, 2014, Alexandrowicz called the CANAHC and spoke with a female representative who stipulated: A). that the CANAHC was bereft of Mr. David Singleton, Program Analyst, who retired; B). the CANAHC was operating with no replacement for Mr. Singleton; C); and the CANAHC had 14 days to respond to any requests. Alexandrowicz requested that the CANAHC confirm receipt of his August 26 email, to which the CANAHC representative stated that they had not received ACS' request. Therefore, Alexandrowicz stated that he would immediately re-email the August 26, 2014 request to the CANAHC. To date, ACS has not received a response, which begs the question: Is the CANAHC operating in compliance with the CEQA and/or Federal policies regarding Native American Consultation for historic preservation projects in CA?

## **Field Research**

### ***Historical Resources Survey***

Prior to the fieldwork, J.W. Alexandrowicz reviewed all project documentation that was provided by the Project Proponent. Additionally, J.W. used his MacBook Pro to access satellite/aerial images of the Project

Area/APE. These satellite /aerial images provided a historic timeline, showing previous landscape features, such as a tree line along Ceres Avenue, that no longer exists (Figure 16), as well as extant conditions (Figure 17) within the Project Area/APE.

An historical resources survey of the Project Area/APE was conducted by John Wesley Alexandrowicz, Archaeological Consulting Services- ACS, on August 17, 2014. This reconnaissance survey was conducted in order to identify historical resources (e.g., artifact scatters, cultural features, historic architecture, etc.) as well as to determine potential for sub-surface archaeological resources deposits.

The survey methodology was as follows: the archaeological surveyor was aligned at the northeast corner boundary of the Project Area (i.e., SE Corner of Live Oak Avenue and Ceres Avenue). A Brunton (tm) pocket transit was used to maintain accurate cardinal directions while surveying, as well as for mapping purposes.

Surveying was facilitated by walking along a southern axis or transect toward the southern property boundary. When the southern boundary was reached, the surveyors moved westward and past the last surveyed transect, realigned at 3 m/10 ft. intervals, and walked in a northerly direction until they encountered the northern Project Area boundary. When the northern Project Area boundary was reached, the surveyors stopped moved westward and past the last surveyed transect, re-aligned at 3 m/10 ft. intervals and walked southward toward the southern Project Area boundary. This procedure was utilized until the entire Project Area was surveyed.



Figure 16. A GoogleEarth.com satellite image of the Project Area/APE. Note the tree line, probably eucalyptus trees, along Ceres Avenue. A possible tree trunk is located in-between the ca. 1920s house and garage in the Remainder and Not-A-Part property at the NW corner of Live Oak Avenue and Merrill Avenue (Figure 2). Compare this satellite/aerial photograph with a more recent image portrayed in Figure 17.



Figure 17. A GoogleEarth.com satellite image of the Project Area/APE. Note the absence of the tree line, possible eucalyptus trees, along Ceres Avenue, as portrayed above in Figure 16. Also, note the pedestrian “foot paths.”

If observed artifacts and/or cultural features (i.e., anything created by human activity-for example, a trash scatter) were identified in the field, then they were flagged with surveyors pin flags and/or flagging tape. Thus, isolated artifacts and/or artifact concentrations were visually determined by clusters of the individually identified artifacts. All artifact concentrations, cultural features (e.g., lithic scatter) and/or natural features (e.g., an arroyo) within each site were assigned numeric "Feature" designations (e.g., Feature 1 or F-1, etc.). The assignment of feature designations in this investigation was necessary in order to incorporate an analysis of the "feature systems" concept discussed by Hardesty (1988). In general, the "feature system" is an assemblage of cultural features that result from discrete human activities. Examples that are relevant to this project are the residential site, and/or transportation/road site. It should be noted that a refuse dump could represent household, commercial, and/or industrial functions, if the feature contained artifacts suggestive of those functions.

If diagnostic artifacts were observed on the ground surface they were scrutinized, labeled with a Letter (i.e., Artifact A) mapped, recorded and removed to the ACS Lab in order to prevent illicit looting. All other artifacts were left in-situ until the mapping and surface collection procedures are completed in the future.

Site boundaries were determined by the presence of artifacts and/or artifact clusters, the observation of surface features (e.g., the edges of roads, building foundations, etc.), as well as indigenous and non-indigenous or introduced vegetation, such as trees and shrubs (e.g., Oleander).

### ***Photography, Documentation and Mapping***

The Project Area, any observed artifacts, cultural features and/or natural features were photographed with an Apple iPhone, that features a Digital Camera. Written information was recorded on ACS standard forms.

If any historical resources will be encountered, then the site(s) will be recorded on California Department of Parks and Recreation Forms 523 (e.g., Primary Record- DPR523A, etc.) (CA-OHP 1995). All cultural and natural phenomenon of the historic era will be mapped with engineers tape (i.e., tenths of feet), with additional linear measurements (i.e., inches and feet). Note that ACS maps prehistoric sites and their components in metric measurements (i.e., centimeters and meters). Within the archaeological site, all artifact concentrations, as well as archaeological/cultural features and associated natural features that are visible on the ground surface and/or exposed profiles will be mapped in plan view with a combination of a Brunton [tm] pocket transit and engineers tapes (i.e., 10th of feet).

### **Laboratory Research**

All artifacts (i.e., material culture) that are recovered in the field will be returned to the laboratory, where they will be processed, cleaned, cataloged and researched. Proveniences will be assigned a **Terminus Post Quem** (TPQ) date derived from the analysis of diagnostic artifacts, in an attempt to date the proveniences. These TPQ dates can indicate the earliest point in time at which an assemblage of artifacts could have been deposited, based on manufacturing records for the artifacts from various sources (Noel Hume

1969:11). Therefore logic, as well as the archaeologist's "Law of Association," dictates that artifacts from the same provenience as the diagnostic artifact (i.e., with a TPQ date), should date to a time coterminous or equal with and/or subsequent to that TPQ date.

A standardized format and terminology will be used within the artifact analyses to describe all artifacts in order to allow intra-site and inter-site comparative analyses. Artifacts will be grouped in order by site, feature, excavation unit, stratum, level, functional group, sub-groups and individual artifact type. Details such as bottle rim finish, colors, maker's marks, TPQ dates, etc., also will be noted, where possible.

### *Functional Analysis*

In addition to the standard "laundry list" or artifact catalog, ACS staff further analyze/categorize and quantify artifacts by **functional groups**. With the functional analysis of artifacts (i.e. transportable man-made items) and human material culture (i.e., non-portable man-made items) collected at various sites, it becomes possible to interpret the archaeological record as a pattern of behavioral episodes (South 1977; Brauner 1979; Sprague 1981; Adams 1987; Alexandrowicz and Alexandrowicz 1988, 1996; Alexandrowicz 2001a, 2001b). The archaeological record is a sum of these cast-offs and the processes of their disposal (Schiffer 1976, Nass 1981:244). CHAPTER V, which follows, contains the results of the historical resources investigation within the Project Area/APE.

## V. RESULTS

### **Archaeological Survey**

An historical resources survey of the Project Area/APE was conducted by John Wesley Alexandrowicz, ACS, on August 17, 2014. This reconnaissance or survey was conducted in order to visually identify any historical resources (e.g., artifact scatters, cultural features, archaeological features, architecture, etc.) as well as to determine the potential for sub-surface archaeological resource deposits within the Project Area.

ACS' surveyor encountered a vacant, urban-sited Project Area/APE. Previous ground disturbing activities, as well as recent trash deposits were ubiquitous features across the entire Project Area (Figure 18). Alexandrowicz noted that the Project Area exhibited an extensive fill horizon, with several portions portraying recent, mechanical grading activities. "Dumped or Dropped-Off trash" (Figure 18) consisted of rectangular-shaped brick and mortar piers; cylinder-shaped post/pier footings consisting of concrete or concrete mixed with rock and/or brick; piles of broken and/or pulverized concrete); Modern-era refuse included ceramic, glass, and plastic vessels (e.g., bottles, plates, etc.) fragments.

Furthermore, a ca. 1920s residence, garage, and landscape architecture was noted and photographed (Figure 19) in the area defined as "Remainder" and "Not-A-Part" on the Tentative Tract Map 18938, SE of the Project Area (Figure 19).

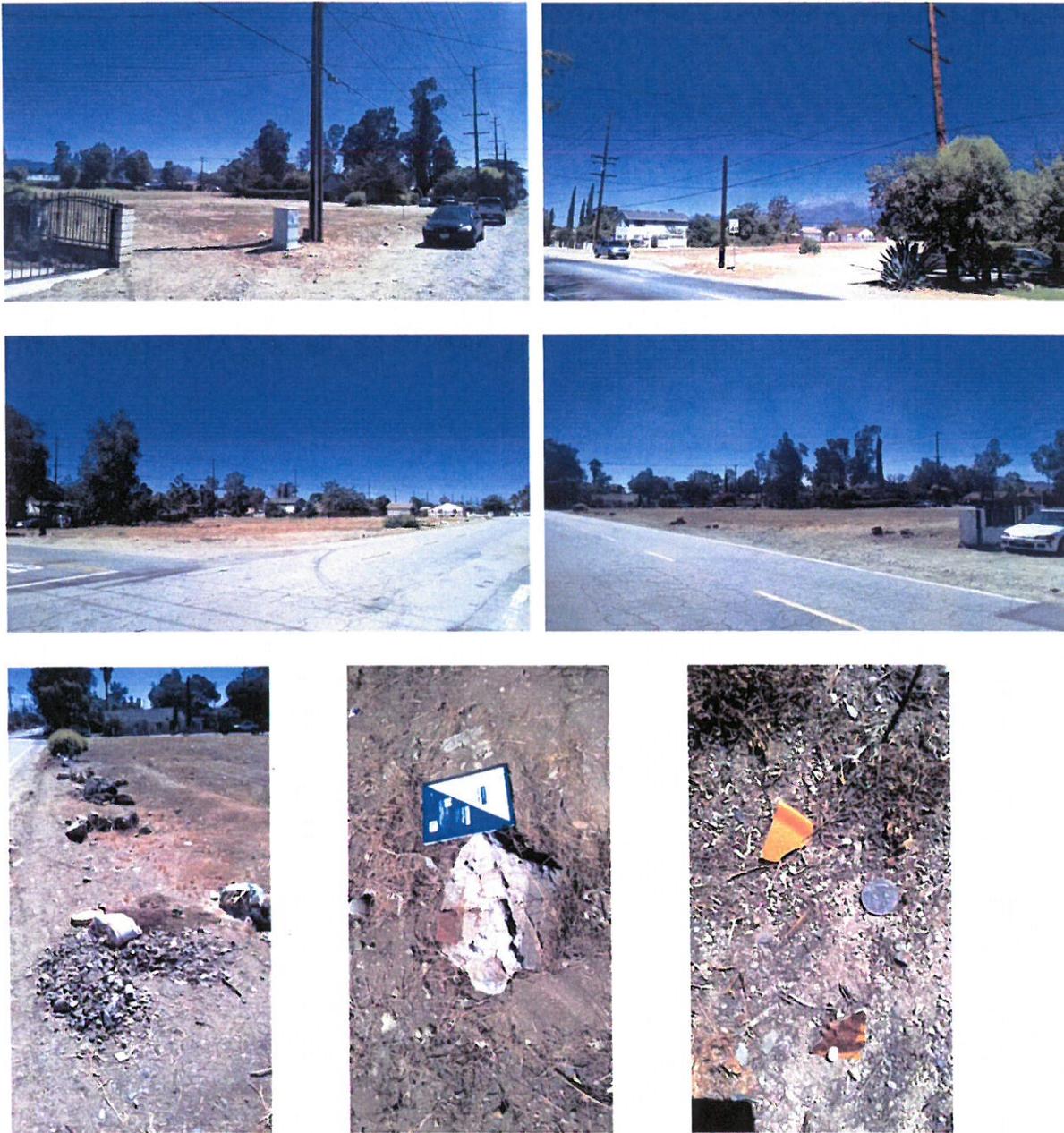


Figure 18. Upper Left: General view of the southern boundary of the Project Area/APE along Merrill Avenue, from the SW corner, facing ENE; Upper Right: General view of the southern boundary of the Project Area/APE and a portion of the “Remainder” Parcel (at right), from the intersection of Merrill and Live Oak Avenues, facing WNW; Middle Left: General view of the northern boundary of the Project Area/APE from the intersection of Live Oak and Ceres Avenue, facing WSW; Middle Right: : General view of the northern boundary of the Project Area/APE along Ceres Avenue, from the NW corner, facing ESE; Lower Left: “Dumped or Dropped Off” Refuse along Ceres Avenue, facing E; Lower Middle: Detail Photo of a concrete pier/post fragment; Lower Right: Detail view of modern Majolica ceramic sherds, note the quarter is for scale.

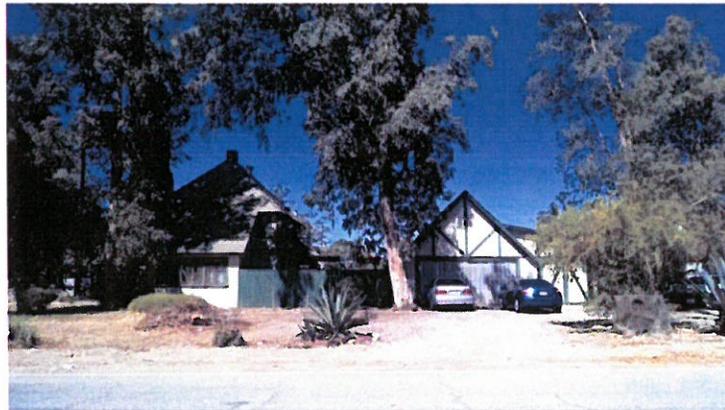
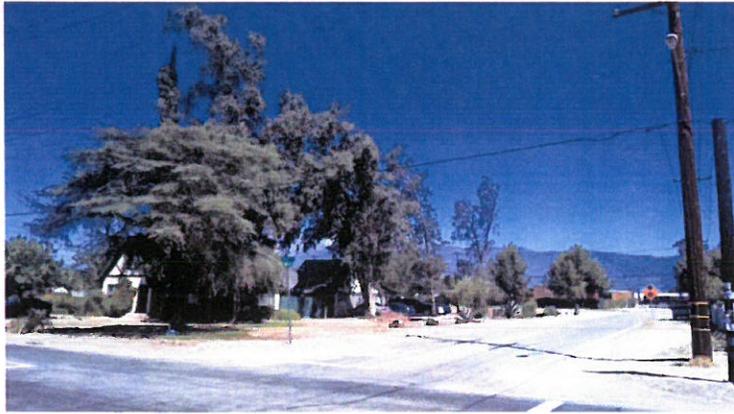


Figure 19. General view of the ca 1920s House, Garage and Landscape Architecture, situated in the area defined as “Remainder” and “Not-A-Part” on the Tentative Tract Map 18938, SE of the Project Area, and NW of the Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue Intersection; TOP- View from the Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue Intersection, facing NW; Middle: View from the center of the Project Area; facing SE; Bottom: View of the house, garage and landscape architecture from Merrill Avenue, facing W.

Consequently, no historical resources were identified within the Project Area/APE.

### **Oral History Interviews**

Oral History Interviews were not conducted during this project.

### **Native American Consultation**

Since the CANAHC did not respond to J. S. Alexandrowicz's letter of August 26 and 28, 2014 (Appendix C), then there was no Native American Consultation for this project.

## **VI. DISCUSSION AND INTERPRETATION**

Why did this area become settled? When did these events occur? Where did these events occur? Who was instrumental in establishing a presence of residence and/or ownership within the Project Area? Are design and/or construction elements present? What does this information provide, as far as meaningful cultural/historical data? These are some of the important research questions that we will attempt to answer with the above mentioned data.

### **Historic Context**

A summary of the *Historic Context* (i.e., prehistoric, ethnographic and historic periods), previous historical/ cultural resources (e.g., archaeological) research for the Project Area, as well as ACS' archival cartographic research is presented in the following discussion:

#### ***Prehistoric Native American Context***

A summary of the *Project Area's Historic*

*Context* is presented herein. Native American occupations within the vicinity of the Project Area include the Millingstone, and the Late Prehistoric Periods. During the latter period, there were three basic influences on the indigenous Late Prehistoric Cultures: the Anasazi, Hakataya, and developments in the Antelope Valley.

#### ***Ethnographic Native American Context***

Ethnographic occupations of the APE and the surrounding vicinity was attributed to the Serrano, with possible occupations by the Luiseno, and Cahuilla Native American Groups.

The **Serrano** were a small Native American tribe that inhabited a territory spanning from approximately the Yucaipa Valley to the south, the Twenty-nine Palms area to the east, the San Bernardino Mountains east of Cajon Pass, and Victorville to the north. The Serrano were named after a Spanish word meaning *mountaineer* or *highlander*, and as the name suggests, they preferred the mountainous or hilly areas. They are a member of the Takic language family which includes the Serrano and Kitanemuk. Archaeological sites in the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills zone consist of seasonal large base camps/villages and hunting/plant processing stations. These sites are generally found around water sources.

The **Luiseno** ethnographic group is named after the San Luis Rey Mission, because most of the Native Americans in the area were placed in that mission. Also, Bean and Smith (1978) state that the Juaneno, associated with Mission San Juan Capistrano, are part of the Luiseno group. Territorially, the Luiseno

maintained a large area of approximately 1,500 square miles of coast line from San Juan Capistrano on the northwest to past Oceanside on the southwest, and inland from Santiago Peak on the northeast to beyond Palomar Mountain on the southeast. This territory incorporated several macro-environments including the Interior Mountains/Adjacent Foothills, Prairie, Exposed Coast, and the Sheltered Coast. The Luiseno relied on a hunting-gathering subsistence strategy. They hunted a variety of animals with the bow and arrow; clubbed burrowing rodents; and conducted communal rabbit hunts with nets. They also fished in the oceans, rivers and lakes with line and hooks, nets, traps, bow and arrow, poison, and spears. Subsistence strategies were basically based on a broad spectrum resource pattern, seasonal in nature. Inter- and intra-group trade was an important aspect of Luiseno life. Trade was very common amongst the Luiseno and surrounding groups, and included a wide variety of goods.

Another ethnographic group known to inhabit the general vicinity of the Project Area during ethnographic times were the **Cahuilla**, specifically the Pass and Desert Divisions of the Cahuilla tribe. The Cahuilla ranged from the summit of the San Bernardino Mountains in the north to Borrego Springs and the Chocolate Mountains in the south, a portion of the Colorado west of Orocopia Mountain to the east, and the San Jacinto Plain near Riverside and the eastern slopes of Palomar Mountain to the west (Bean 1978:576). In addition, their range was bisected by a major trade route called the Cocopa-Maricopa route. Two other trade routes were also very close to the Cahuilla territory: the Santa Fe and Yuman routes. The **Pass Cahuilla** (the Ethnographic Native American Society forming the focus of

this study) inhabited the western portion of Cahuilla territory. This territory extended from just west of Banning to the Coachella Valley in the east, and from just south of Indian Wells to the San Bernardino Mountains in the north. It has been hypothesized that the Pass Cahuilla occupied higher elevations in the San Jacinto and Santa Rosa Mountains to escape from the heat as well as to hunt and collect food resources not available elsewhere (Keller 1995). Cahuilla villages were generally located in canyons or alluvial fans, and were near sources of food and water. The Pass or Desert Cahuilla around Palm Springs and to the east had a moiety exogamy system of marriage, while the Cahuilla to the north and west maintained a moiety system that was not necessarily exogamous. Polygamy was rare, and a patrilocal postmarital residence system was utilized among the Pass Cahuilla. The Cahuilla maintained a hunter-gatherer subsistence strategy focusing on the use of small game animals (e.g., rabbits, birds, etc.), and floral resources. In addition, proto-agriculture was practiced. Agriculture was adapted from the adjacent Colorado River tribes, and focused on the production of corn, beans, and squash. The material technology of the Cahuilla included the production of basketry, groundstone, bows, clothing, and stone tools. Clothing worn by this group included sandals made of mescal fibers soaked in mud, diapers made of mesquite bark, skirts made of bark, tules, and skins, and hide loin cloths for the males.

### *Spanish and Mexican Period Contexts*

In 1772, during the Spanish Period, Gaspar de Portola led an inland expedition from San Diego to San Francisco. Pedro Fages, a lieutenant of Portola led an expedition after

deserters from San Diego, through Riverside, the San Bernardino Valley and through the Cajon Pass to the Mojave Desert. During 1774, Juan Batista de Anza traveled the Santa Ana River drainage, recording the Native American village of "Jurupa." Fr. Garces visited this area during a trip in 1776.

An Asistencia, or San Gabriel Mission outpost, was reportedly built in 1819 in the vicinity of the Guachama village. A confirmed asistencia was re-established in ca. 1819. Irrigation, agricultural, and ranching were economic hallmarks of this early settlement.

Jurupa (Stearns) Rancho, Jurupa (Rubidoux) Rancho, La Sierra (Sepuveda) Rancho, El Sobrante de San Jacinto Rancho, San Bernardino Rancho, and others were established during the Spanish Period, and later, between 1821-1848, as cattle ranches to help support the missions, as well as Spanish, and later, Mexican authority.

Apparently, cattle-ranching was the economic pursuit in the early to mid 19th century, but eventually waned due to flooding and drought prior to, during and after the Rancho was finally confirmed in 1879. Agriculture and most importantly, citrus cultivation, developed in the Riverside area during the late 19th through the early 20th century.

Anglo or non-Spanish speaking exploration of the San Bernardino Valley was reportedly initiated with Mojave Native Americans and Jediah Smith's trek through the Cajon Pass toward San Gabriel. The Old Spanish Trail was re-used during the 1830s and thereafter by explorers and travelers. The trail connected the area that would later be known as Colton with the entire Southwest US. In its infancy, the future locale of Colton was a 19<sup>th</sup> century

annual rendezvous location for traders that used the Old Spanish Trail.

Swanson and Hampson (1988) note that the New Mexico settlers, Hispanicized Pueblo Native Americans, that moved into the vicinity (i.e., 6 miles northeast) of the Project Area in the 1840s at Politana and later San Salvador, were recorded as 73 individuals in the 1844 Mexican Census. La Placita de los Trujillos was established by Lorenzo Trujillos, the leader, and the remainder of the Hispanicized Native American New Mexicans, at the southeast bank of the Santa Ana River in 1845. By 1852, this community was also known as San Salvador, because the first Roman Catholic Church of the same name was built there. A massive flood in 1862 devastated the settlements along the Santa Ana River, including San Salvador (i.e., La Placita and Aqua Mansa). According to Gunther (1984) the community was rebuilt after the 1862 flood. The Trujillo Adobe, built by the heirs of Lorenzo Trujillo sometime after the 1862 flood, is located SW of the Project Area.

### *American Period Context*

Land in the surrounding vicinity encompassing the Project Area, as well as the entire Alta California, was ceded to the United States by the Mexican Republic in 1848. A 20 man troop under the command of J.H. Bean established an American presence from ca. 1850-1854 at either Politana or Rancho Jurupa (Swanson and Hampson 1988). This was the genesis of the American Period.

In 1853, San Bernardino County was created from a portion of Los Angeles County. It is interesting to note that three townships were created, with one aptly named San Salvador

Township. San Salvador Township contained two precincts: the San Salvador precinct within the former Bandini Grant and the Jurupa precinct within the former Rubidoux Grant.

In the 1860s-1870s, the United States Government land west of San Bernardino was made available for homesteading. However, as previously stated Tapia's, White and others owned lands previously designated by their respective "Rancho" affiliations.

The Southern Pacific Railroad reached Colton in 1875, the first railroad hub in the valley. The Santa Fe Railroad arrived in San Bernardino in 1883 and began to consolidate other railroads, including the Southern Pacific Railroad, into its system. The Land Boom of the 1880s and attendant settlement in vicinity of the Project Area was a result of the introduction of the railroads into the Inland Empire Area.

With respect to the Project Area, water rights were developed by the Lytle Creek Water Col, 1881; The Semi-Tropic Land and Water Co.: 1887; the Grapeland Irrigation District: 1890-1910; the Anglo-American Canaigre Co. 1897- 1906; and The Fontana Development Co. 1910- present (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991; 1992). By 1893 the US Postal Service was serving the small town of Rosena. It was part of the Anglo-American Canaigre Co. prospectus of 1897. At this time the small town was railroad stop on the Atchison Topeka and Santa Fe Railroad (Stoebe 1976). By 1901, the Fontana Development Company was created by Asariel Blanchard Miller. Basically, the company bought out the water and land holders that previously controlled those assets west of Rialto, all of Rosena and west of Rosena. 1905 saw actually land moving activities in the area that would

become the Town of Fontana in 1913. Citrus Farming, Poultry raising and Rabbitries were prime economic businesses in Fontana during the early 1900s (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991, 1992). During the first decades of the 20th century, California and the rest of the United States experienced a trend in industrial growth, mass production of consumer goods, and the consumption of those goods (Alexandrowicz et al. 1991). Mass produced automobiles promoted travel, which consequently provided a mechanism for emigration from other regions of the US to the Pacific Coast.

Alexandrowicz arrived in California in 1990 and since that time has observed the entire Inland Empire Region of southern California has experienced a fluorescence of residential and commercial development. Now, during the first decade of the 21<sup>st</sup> century, this unprecedented development and growth continues in southern California.

### ***Historical Resources Records Search***

In summarizing the Historical Resources Records Search for this project, there were 5 Area Specific Historical/Cultural Resources Studies (Table 1) that were previously completed for various projects within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE. No studies, nor reports, were previously conducted within the current Project Area/APE.

A total of 4 Historical Resources were previously recorded within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE.

\*P36-006847, also known as "CA-SBR-6847H is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to McKenna (n.d.:1) "CA-SBR-6847H was reported by Romani et al. (1990a) as the

alignment of the historic "Old Kite" railroad route (initially recorded in the East Highlands area).

\*P36-024088, also known as CA-SBR-15273H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Stanton (2011) "*The only feature associated with this site is a well-maintained, historical-period road known as Live Oak Avenue (Feature 6554). The road is asphalt-paved and is oriented north to south, though only intersecting Highway 66 from the south. This segment of Highway 66 was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910). The site is located with an area developed for residential and commercial use.*

\*P36-024622, also known as CA-SBR-15663H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Lev-Tov (2011) "*There are two features present at this site, the north and south portions of Redwood Avenue on either side of Highway 66 within the right of way. This segment of Highway 66 was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910).*

\*P36-024698, also known as CA-SBR-15739H, is located at a fairly close distance north of the Project Area/APE. According to Lev-Tov (2011) "*This site is an asphalt-paved, historical-period road known as Hemlock Avenue. The site is oriented north-south on both sides of Highway 66. This segment of Highway 66 was previously recorded as part of the National Old Trails Highway/Historic Route 66 (P-36-002910).*

Therefore, the previously recorded historical resources within a one-mile radius of the Project Area/APE represent the following Historical Resource Types:

- 20<sup>th</sup> Century Transportation Route

### ***Archival Cartographic Research***

Gold was discovered at Sutter's Mill in northern California, during January 1848. California became a US Territory with the Treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo in February, 1848. These two events contributed in the massive migration of people from various

parts of the country and the world to immigrate to California. Consequently, with a growing population and economic development, by September, 1850, California became a State in the Union. With California achieving statehood, its lands needed to be divided into previously acquired lands, such as the Ranches and Treaty Lands. By 1850, the Surveyor General's Office was gearing up for the survey of US lands in the new State (i.e., actually the

Republic) of California. By the Fall/Winter of 1852, US Surveyor, Colonel Henry Washington had established the datum for southern California mapping on Mt. San Bernardino. During 1853, Washington and his survey crews established an east-west Baseline from that datum, as well as a north-south Meridian, which was utilized in mapping all government lands in southern California (Haenszel 1979).

Archival cartographic research for this project indicated that the US Government initiated surveys in the vicinity of the Project Area/APE during 1853. Subsequent Federal and State Government surveys culminated in the production of the following maps with respect to the Project Area/APE:

***Township No. I South Range No. VI West, San Bernardino Meridian*** (Surveyor General's Office 1874). The current Project Area (i.e., SE1/4 of Section 11) is located in this unmapped portion labeled "Steep Broken Mountains."

***California Engineers Department Detail Irrigation Map, Ontario Sheet*** (Hall 1888). The "Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company" subsumes the Project Area/APE. The "California Central Railway is depicted north

of the Project Area/APE. Note that nothing is shown within the Project Area/APE on this map.

**San Bernardino, Calif** (USGS 1901, reprinted 1913). The Project Area/APE is situated on the southern side of the Southern Pacific Railroad. There are no buildings depicted within the Project Area/APE, nor the surrounding areas. However, a building is in the neighboring, southern section.

**San Bernardino, Calif** (US Army 1942).

This map shows the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE

**San Bernardino, Calif** (U.S.G.S. 1954).

This map depicts the location of the Project Area/APE bounded by Merrill Avenue, Ceres Avenue and Live Oak Avenue. Also, note the presence of the house at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE.

In sum, cartographic research suggests that by the 1870s, roads were established to provide transportation routes from the coast, through the San Bernardino Valley and up to the Upper Mojave Desert, via the Cajon Pass. Subsequently, the railroads were established by the 1870-80s. Concurrently, land development by the Semi-Tropic Land and Water Company was evident around the Project Area/APE.

Sometime after 1893-4, when the survey was conducted for the **San Bernardino, Calif** map (USGS 1901, reprinted 1913), and prior to the 1940-1941 surveys for the **San Bernardino,**

**Calif** map (US Army 1942), a house was built at the NW corner of Merrill Avenue and Live Oak Avenue, which is outside the current Project Area/APE. Additionally, the City of Fontana's infrastructure (e.g., roads) were well established.

Finally, there were no cultural features depicted within the current Project Area/APE on any of the mid-19<sup>th</sup> Century through the mid-20<sup>th</sup> Century maps that were researched for this project.

### Archaeological Survey

An historical resources survey of the Project Area/APE was conducted by John Wesley Alexandrowicz, ACS, on August 17, 2014. This reconnaissance or survey was conducted in order to visually identify any historical resources (e.g., artifact scatters, cultural features, archaeological features, architecture, etc.) as well as to determine the potential for sub-surface archaeological resource deposits within the Project Area.

ACS' surveyor encountered a vacant, urban-sited Project Area/APE. Previous ground disturbing activities, as well as recent trash deposits were ubiquitous features across the entire Project Area. Alexandrowicz noted that the Project Area exhibited an extensive fill horizon, with several portions portraying recent, mechanical grading activities. "Dumped or Dropped-Off trash" consisted of rectangular-shaped brick and mortar piers; cylinder-shaped post/pier footings consisting of concrete or concrete mixed with rock and/or brick; piles of broken and/or pulverized concrete); Modern-era refuse included ceramic, glass, and plastic vessels (e.g., bottles, plates, etc.) fragments.

Furthermore, a ca. 1920s residence, garage, and landscape architecture was noted and photographed (Figure 19) in the area defined as “Remainder” and “Not-A-Part” on the Tentative Tract Map 18938, SE of the Project Area (Figure 19).

Consequently, no historical resources were identified within the Project Area/APE.

### **Oral History Interviews**

Oral History Interviews were not conducted during this project.

### **Native American Consultation**

Since the CANAHC did not respond to J. S. Alexandrowicz’s letter of August 26 and 28, 2014 (Appendix C), then there was no Native American Consultation for this project.

## **VII. MANAGEMENT CONSIDERATIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS**

### **Identification and Evaluation of the Historical Resources**

This project was conducted in accordance with professional historic preservation standards, the Federal Section 106 Review Process, the California Environmental Quality Act (CEQA) process, and the California Register of Historic Places process. As stated within CHAPTER III. RESEARCH DESIGN, the significance of a historical resource (i.e., building, structure, object, site and district) must be established before project impacts (e.g., such as a development within the Project Area), to the historical/cultural resources can be assessed.

Federal Section 106 procedures, the CEQA, and the California Register of Historic Places (i.e., CRHP) requires that important cultural resources sites be identified, evaluated for significance, and if significant, mitigated prior to the occurrence of impacts.

The first step, **Identification**, has been accomplished through the fieldwork, archival research and preparation of this identification report. As previously stated, the intent of this historical resources project was to identify all historical resources 45 years or older within the Project Area. Following Federal and State statutes, ACS reconstructed the background information on the Project Area’s environmental setting, previous cultural resources research, the historic context, a research design, research methods and research results. As a result of ACS’ reconnaissance of the Project Area/APE, ACS did not identify any Historical Resource within the Project Area/APE.

Following Federal, State, guidelines, the second step in the Section 106 Review Process is **evaluation** of the identified Historical Resources pursuant to the criteria of the National Register of Historic Places (i.e., for Federally funded or permitted projects; or projects that are reviewed by a CA Certified Local Government, pursuant to their Historic Preservation Ordinance). For projects regulated by the CEQA, the criteria of the California Register of Historic Places are used to evaluate historical resources.

However, since no historical resources were identified within the Project Area/APE than an evaluation is unnecessary.

## Assessment of Effects

As previously mentioned, ACS' reconnaissance within the current APE/Project Area was focused on gathering important information regarding historical resources (e.g., architecture, archaeological sites, etc.), prior to any adverse effects through the Project Proponent's planned residential development. These types of construction and development projects generally cause an Adverse Effect to historical resources on the ground surface. With that said, since no historical resources were identified on the ground surface by ACS, then there will be a finding of No Adverse Effect determination for surface historical resources.

However, as stated in CHAPTER II. SETTING, Between December, 2013 and January, 2014, NorCal Engineering, Soils and Geotechnical Consultants performed a **Geotechnical Engineering Investigation, Proposed Residential Development, Northwest Corner of Live Oak Avenue and Merrill Avenue, Fontana, in the County of San Bernardino, California** (Tucker and Spensiero 2014). Their geotechnical report for the Project Area/APE stipulated the following:

*This investigation consisted of the placement of seven (7) subsurface exploratory trenches by a backhoe to depths ranging between 5 and 15 feet at accessible locations on the property. The explorations were visually classified and logged by a field engineer with locations of the subsurface explorations shown on the attached Site Plan. The exploratory trenches revealed the existing earth materials to consist of a fill and natural soil. A detailed description of the subsurface conditions is listed on the excavations logs in Appendix A.*

*It should be noted that the transition from one soil to another as shown on the boring logs is approximate and may in fact be a gradual transition. The soils encountered are described as follows:*

*Fill: A Fill soil classifying as a brown, fine to medium grained silty SAND was encountered to a depth of 1 to 1 ½ feet. These soils were noted to be medium dense and dry.*

*Natural: An undisturbed natural soil classifying as a light brown, fine to coarse grained, silty to gravely SAND was encountered below the fill soils. These native soils were observed to be medium dense with some cobbles... (Tucker and Spensiero 2013: 2-3).*

Therefore, on the basis of this information there appears to be approximately 18 inches (i.e., 1 ½ ft.) of fill atop of the naturally occurring soil. Hence, there is a potential for buried historic and/or prehistoric archaeological resources at a depth greater than 18 inches below ground surface, or the current surface of the "fill" soil within the Project Area/APE. Also, there is a potential for buried Paleontological Resources beyond the 18 inch fill soils.

Therefore, on the basis of the preceding facts, there will be a Potential Adverse Effect determination with regard to the Project Proponent's construction excavations on possible buried Archaeological Resources, as well as potential buried Paleontologic Resources; as well as any potential, buried archaeological resources.

## Recommendations

As a result of the aforementioned data, ACS recommends the following historic preservation measures to mitigate any Potential Adverse Effect of the Project Proponent's construction activities on the potential buried paleontological resources and the potential archaeological resources:

### Recommendation No. 1

ACS staff recommends that an Archaeological Monitor inspect all ground disturbing activities that are associated with the Project Proponent's proposed residential development within the Project Area/APE, in order to identify, document and preserve any buried Historical Resources (e.g., Native American artifacts and/or historical archaeological features, etc.) and/or paleontological resources that may be encountered during those construction activities.

The archaeological and Native American Monitors will be empowered to divert, redirect and/or halt construction excavations in the areas where prehistoric and/or historic archaeological artifacts and/or features are discovered. Sufficient time will be permitted for the archaeological and Native American monitors to assess and if deemed significant, to fully excavate and recover the archaeological artifacts and/or features that are uncovered by the construction excavations.

### Recommendation No. 2

Sufficient time and funding will be allotted for the preparation of an archaeological monitoring report for this project. A professional report should be prepared pursuant to the **Archaeological Resource**

**Management Reports (ARMR): Recommended Contents and Format** (CA-OHP 1989), and the U.S. Secretary of the Interior's Standards (1998, 2005). The report will address the Native American and Euro-American historical archaeological legacy in current Professional Standards for Research. One copy of the report will be filed with the San Bernardino County Planning Department and one copy for the Archaeological Information Center, San Bernardino County Museum, San Bernardino, CA.

Any potential Native American artifacts should be curated with the Native American Group that demonstrates affiliation with the recovered Native American artifacts (i.e., Serrano Nation, Morongo Band of Mission Indians, etc.). Euro-American artifacts may be curated with the Native American Groups and/or a recognized curation facility.

### Recommendation No. 3

If paleontological resources (i.e., fossils are identified and/or recovered during the monitoring of construction excavations, then the monitor will be empowered to halt construction in that area until adequate time is allotted for the recovery of significant, non-renewable paleontological resources. All work is to be conducted to professional standards, including the incorporation of archaeological methods for the mapping, proveniencing, and stratigraphic documentation of all discoveries within the paleontological locality (see Alexandrowicz et al. 1999).

In addition, all paleontological work will be conducted in accordance with the recognized paleontological practices as addressed in the document, entitled **Measures for Assessment and Mitigation of Adverse Impacts to**

**Nonrenewable Paleontological Resources:  
Standard Procedures” *Society of Vertebrate  
Paleontology News Bulletin 152* (1991).**

**Recommendation No. 4**

The Project Proponent, ACS, and the San Bernardino staff should work together to provide Public Education Venues (e.g., brochures, displays, exhibits, etc.) of any discovered historical resources (i.e., historic properties) for the enjoyment and enlightenment of the Public.

## CHAPTER VIII - REFERENCES CITED

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- 1973 La Loma-Mira Loma Transmission Line: Expected Impact on Archaeological Values.  
Ms. on file, EIC-UCR, Riverside.
- 1976 Late Prehistoric Human Ecology at Lake Cahuilla, Coachella Valley, California.  
Doctoral Dissertation, University of California, Riverside.

## APPENDIX A: QUALIFICATIONS OF THE INVESTIGATOR

### JOHN STEPHEN ALEXANDROWICZ

**Address:** 33020 Curreant Court, Santa Fe Trail Ranch,  
Trinidad, CO 81082

Tel/Fax: 909-880-9002; [AlexArcheo@aol.com](mailto:AlexArcheo@aol.com)

**Citizenship:** U.S. Citizen; **Resident:** Colorado and California;

**Security Clearance:** Federal, State and Local Firearms Background Checks for  
John Stephen Alexandrowicz, Federal Firearms Licensee,  
California: 1993-2012; Colorado: 2013-Present.

**Education:** University of Pittsburgh, PA, B.A., Anthropology  
& Political Science; Columbia Pacific University,  
San Rafael, CA, M.S., Historical Archaeology.

**Resume:** Alexandrowicz is the founder and owner of Archaeological Consulting Services-ACS, a small historic preservation consulting firm, with 23 years project experience in rural and urban settings, across the continental United States. His main duties include Administrative, Contract Management, Project Management, Financial Management, Preparation of Proposals, Field Work, Laboratory Analysis, Archival Research, Photography, Desktop Publishing of Professional Historic Preservation Reports; Regulatory Compliance; Media Presentations and Public Relations. He managed over 160 Historic Preservation Projects, which involved Prehistoric and Historical Archaeology; Archival and Historic Research; Architectural History and Restoration; Paleontology, as well as Regulatory Compliance with the Section 106 Review Process of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended, as well as the California Environmental Quality Act, and Local Historic Preservation Ordinances. Additionally, Alexandrowicz has been a professional and personal mentor to his staff, encouraging them to excel in their educational pursuits, as well as dedication in producing quality field work, analysis, research, data compilation, interpretation and thorough reports for every project

**Professional Experience:** Alexandrowicz's forte is prehistoric archaeology of Paleo-Indian through Contact Period Sites, historic archaeology of 17th-20<sup>th</sup> century North American sites, as well as architectural documentation and restoration of 18th - 20th century residential buildings and commercial structures. During the past 35 years he served as Project Manager, Principal Investigator, and/or Project Director for over 200 cultural resources

#### *Career Achievements:*

Registered Professional Archaeologist #10460 (1998-present); Certified Professional Archaeologist in *Field Research* (prehistoric and historic archaeology), *Historic Archaeology*, and *Documents Research* with the Society of Professional Archaeologists (SOPA) (1990-1998); Architectural Historian; Historian; and Paleontologist; Maintained High Ethical Standards and Produced 200+, Quality, Historic Preservation and Regulatory Compliance Reports, Experienced Pan-USA, 1979- Present; Historic Preservation Consultant for the City of Colton, CA- Certified Local Government Program, 2000-2003; Lecturer: University of San Diego, CA, Historical Archaeology for Historians Course, Graduate and Under Graduate Students; 2000; and Lecturer: Coleman College, San Diego, CA, Introduction to Archaeology, and Introduction to Cultural Anthropology, 2000-2003; Nominated for the CA Governor's Award for Historic Preservation (1998); Cum Laude Honors- University of Pittsburgh (1976); Departmental Honors in Anthropology, University of Pittsburgh (1976).

management- historic preservation projects in the Mid-Atlantic, Mid-West, New England, Tide-Water South, Inter-Mountane West and Pacific Coast Regions of the United States.

Mr. Alexandrowicz published eight articles on archaeology and preservation issues in national and regional journals (e.g., Society for American Archaeology, Society for Historical Archaeology, etc.). He authored or coauthored over 200 Cultural Resource Management reports.

Since 1990, his experience in California includes over 160 projects involving prehistoric and historic archaeology; archival research; architectural analysis/documentation including non-Federal level Historic American Building Survey (i.e., HABS)/Historic American Engineering Record (i.e., HAER)-type, (Levels I through IV) documentation of 19th and 20th residential and commercial buildings, and Federal level HAER (Level II) documentation of the Ford Motor Company Long Beach Assembly Plant, Long Beach, CA (i.e., HAER No. CA-82), which is retained in the US Library of Congress; as well as the Federal level HAER (Level II) documentation of the Gladding McBean Franciscan Manufacturing Plant, Glendale, CA (HAER No. CA-78). All of these projects were conducted to insure regulatory compliance with the California Environmental Quality Act (i.e., CEQA), and/or the Section 106 Review Process of the National Historic Preservation Act of 1966, as amended (i.e., NHPA), on behalf of private business, as well as local, state and Federal government agencies. During 2001-2004, he worked as the Historic Preservation Consultant for the City of Colton's Certified Local Government Program. Mr. Alexandrowicz's experience as a paleontologist includes supervision, participation in field and laboratory work and preparation of reports on over 24 paleontological resources projects within southern California. He is familiar with paleontological resources assessments, surveys, monitoring, identification, recovery and mitigation-including the removal and processing of soil/fossil matrix, as well as plaster jacketing specimens, laboratory preparation and processing, analysis, conservation and stabilization, preparation of professional reports, and public education.

As an educator, Alexandrowicz presented lectures, papers and discussions in professional, paraprofessional/avocational, and public forums since 1982. He taught archaeological field methods, emphasizing on-the-job training, since 1977. Additionally, he has been an active promoter of public education activities and archaeology for over three decades. Alexandrowicz's teaching experience at the University and College levels include the following:

- \* February-May, 2000, Lecturer, History Department, University of San Diego; History 108/208 An Introduction to Historical Archaeology; to undergraduate and graduate students. The graduate students produced a comprehensive bibliography of publication quality for "Dr." Alexandrowicz:
  - \* May, 2000- May, 2002, Lecturer, Social Sciences Department, Coleman College, San Diego; Soc 470 Archaeological Perspectives; and Soc 320 Cultural Anthropology; to undergraduate students.
- Alexandrowicz received outstanding Student Reviews for all of his Anthropology and Archaeology classes.

### **Professional Publications**

Adovasio, J.M., J.S. Alexandrowicz, E. Taft and N. Luffman

- 1981 Perishable Industries from Westwater - Five Kiva (42Sa14) - and Big Westwater (42Sa6752) Ruins, San Juan County, Utah: A Synopsis. Excavation of Two Anasazi Sites in Southern Utah, assembled by R.E. Fike and D.B. Madsen. Utah State Office, Bureau of Land Management, *Cultural Resources Series No. 9*.

Sylenki, A.T., and S. Charles, with contributions by D. Gagnon, L. Zalesky-Daley, and J.S. Alexandrowicz

- 1983 Archaeological Collections Management at Salem Maritime National Historic Site, MA. *Archaeological Collections Management Program Series, No. 1*. U.S. National Park Service, Division of Cultural Resources, Boston.

Alexandrowicz, John Stephen

- 1985 Rapid Projected Mapping: An Alternative Mapping Technique for the Archaeologist. *Historical Archaeology* 19(1):79-85.

Alexandrowicz, John Stephen

- 1986 The Market Street Witch Bottle: Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. In *Proceedings of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, Volume 5*, edited by Donald B. Ball and Philip DiBlasi, pp. 117-132, University of Louisville, Louisville.

Alexandrowicz, John Stephen

- 1987 Urban Archaeology in The Northeast: A Selective Bibliography As It Applies To Pittsburgh, PA. In *Proceedings of the Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, Volume 6*, edited by Donald B. Ball and Philip DiBlasi. University of Louisville, Louisville.

Alexandrowicz, John Stephen

- 1998 SLAPP and the Historic Preservationist. *Society for American Archaeology Bulletin* 16(1):34-45.

Alexandrowicz, John Stephen

- 2002 19<sup>th</sup> Century Mile Square, City of Riverside. Current Research- Pacific West, *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter* 35(3):44-46.

Alexandrowicz, John Stephen

- 2002 John E. Dufton's Homestead. Current Research- Pacific West, *Society for Historical Archaeology Newsletter* 35(3):46-48.

### Professional Papers

Alexandrowicz, J.S. and S.R. Alexandrowicz

- 1983 **The Market Street Sites, Pittsburgh, PA: A Study in Historical Urban Archaeology.** Paper presented at the 17th meeting of the Society for American Archaeology, Pittsburgh.
- 1984 **The Market Street Site District, Pittsburgh, PA: A Study in Urban Archaeology.** Paper presented at the 17th meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg.

Alexandrowicz, J.S.

- 1984 **The Anthony Hay Cabinetmakers Shop: Archaeology and Archives.** Paper/tour presented at the 17th meeting of the Society for Historical Archaeology, Williamsburg.
- 1985 **Archaeological Monitoring of Construction Projects in Colonial Williamsburg, VA.** Paper presented at the 18th meeting of the Society of Historical Archaeology, Boston.

- 1985      **The Anthony Hay Cabinetmakers Shop.** Paper presented to the Society for Industrial Archaeology, Williamsburg.
- 1986      **The Market Street Witch Bottle, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania.** Paper presented at the Fourth Symposium on Ohio Valley Urban and Historic Archaeology, Pittsburgh.
- 1992      **Alluvial Fans to Mountain Flats: An Evaluation of Prehistoric and Historic Settlement Patterns in the Vicinity of the City of Fontana, County of San Bernardino, CA.** Paper presented at the 26th Annual Meeting of the Society for California Archaeology, Pasadena.

### **Professional Trades/Skills**

- 1970-Present      Woodwright and Craftsman. Specializations in Log Building Construction, Timber Frame Construction, Conventional Stick Frame Construction (i.e., wood and/or steel), Steel Building Construction, Historic Architecture Restoration, and Unique/Adaptive Construction (i.e., preservation of the Meadowcroft Rockshelter Archaeological Site), Concrete form design and construction; Rough Framing, Finish Carpentry, Joinery (i.e., Cabinetmaking, Clock Building, Repair and Restoration of wood furniture; etc.);
- 1974-Present      Medium to Heavy-Duty Equipment Operator. Owner and Mechanic with the 1990-Present Ford, F350 Trucks; Gas and Diesel Tractors with Front End Loaders and Backhoe; 5-ton articulated-wheel 57 ft.-boom Forklift; riding and push grass-cutting machines, trimmers, construction water-truck (5000 gallon driving and sprinkler operation, brush-mower operation, as well as maintenance of tools and machinery, etc.
- 1977-Present      Stone-Tool Technologist- Craftsmanship of lithic (stone) tools, such as projectile points (spear and arrow points), bifaces (knives), scrapers, drills, etc. Manufacturer of tools to make stone tools, etc. Craftsmanship of groundstone items that replicate artifacts from the Southwest and Pacific Coast Areas of the North America. Experience with Prehistoric Perishable Industries (e.g., Basketry, Sandals, etc.). Expert in the analysis of historic glass, ceramics, pipes, nails, and other man-made items.
- 1993-Present      Licensed Firearms Dealer. Bureau of Alcohol, Tobacco, Firearms and Explosives Type 01 and 03 Licenses; Former California DOJ Certified Instructor for the Handgun Safety Certificate; Current Business= JSA FIREARMS in Colorado. Light Gunsmithing of firearms; Retail Sales within a store setting, gun show sales, and online sales.

John W. Alexandrowicz  
6711 Newport Court, Fontana, CA 92336  
(909) 557-3411  
J\_Alexandrowicz@icloud.com

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## Experienced Sales Representative

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### Profile

- More than 5 years successful experience in sales and customer support with recognized strengths in communication, problem solving, sales staff support, and planning/implementing proactive procedures and systems to avoid problems in the first place.
  - Possess solid people and computer skills.
  - Excellent working knowledge using both PC and Mac systems; Microsoft Excel, Microsoft Power-point, Microsoft Word, and Adobe Photoshop.
  - Ability to: train, motivate, and supervise sales employees.
  - Ability to multi-task and manage several projects simultaneously.
- 

### Synopsis of Achievements

- Eagle Scout, Boy Scouts of America
  - Responsible for over \$200,000 of sales in first year employed at Zumiez
  - One of Six top employees in two of Zumiez company wide sales contests selling 32 brand snowboard boots and M3 snowboards
- 

### Employment

**Union Sprinkler Fitter**, Southern California  
J.M. Carden Sprinkler Co., Kimble and Co., Wolverine Fire  
Protection Co., and Daart Eng. Co. Inc *2007-Current*

**Zumiez, Ontario, CA** *2005-2008*  
**Sales Professional/Customer Service**

- Responsible for operating business in owners absence
- Receiving/Shipping inventory
- Counting and balancing till
- Daily bank deposits
- Microsoft Word, Excel, PowerPoint, Adobe Photoshop CS5/6

**Archaeological Consulting Service, southern California** *1995-Present*  
Survey, Test Excavation, Data Recovery Excavation, Lab Work

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### Education

**Pennsylvania State University/Washtenaw Community College**  
**State College, PA/ Ann Arbor, MI** *2007-2012*  
**Journeyman Sprinkler Fitter, Local 669**

**Chaffey College**  
**Rancho Cucamonga, CA** *2010-2014*  
**Associates of Science, Business Management**

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References Furnished Upon Request

## **APPENDIX B: HISTORICAL RESOURCES RECORDS SEARCH**

## PREVIOUS HISTORICAL RESOURCE INVESTIGATIONS:

Historical resource reports for the project area include:

- 5 Area-specific survey reports
- 3 General area overviews

In addition to the Center's historical resources files, the following publications, manuscripts or correspondence also were consulted:

- 1986 Survey of Surveys: A Summary of California's Historical and Architectural Resource Surveys.
- 1988 Five Views: An Ethnic Sites Survey for California.  
California Historical Landmarks.  
California Points of Historical Interest.
- 2013 Determinations of Eligibility--Records entered into the OHP computer file--received quarterly.
- 2013 Directory of Historic Properties--Records entered into the OHP computer file of historic resources--received quarterly.

## SENSITIVITY OF PROJECT AREA FOR HISTORICAL RESOURCES:

Based upon the above information, available historical records and maps, and comparisons with similar environmental localities, the sensitivity assessment for this project area is:

Prehistoric Archaeological Resources	Low
Historic Archaeological Resources	High
Historic Resources (built environment)	High
Cultural Landscapes	Unknown
Ethnic Resources	Unknown

Comments: Potential for Historic & Historic Archaeological Resources based on sites found in the project area and streets/structures shown on historic maps. Project Parcel and surrounding properties have never been surveyed.

## RECOMMENDATIONS:

In order to minimally comply with CEQA, NEPA and/or Section 106 of the National Historic Preservation Act, a field survey should be conducted by a qualified professional for historical resources within portions of the project area not previously surveyed for such resources prior to any land disturbing activity. A list of qualified professionals can be found at [www.chrisinfo.org](http://www.chrisinfo.org).

A CEQA Initial Study of "MAYBE" for potential adverse environmental impact to historical resources is warranted unless it can be documented by a qualified professional that NO resources older than 45 years in age exist on the property. Implementation of the above recommendation(s) will ensure that existing historical resources will be inventoried and evaluated, and that appropriate mitigation measures will be recommended to avoid adverse impacts.

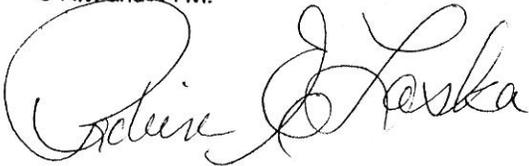
If appropriate mitigation measures are not proposed for significant historical resources within the project area, then subsequent destruction of these resources may violated the California Environmental Quality Act, Nation Environmental Policy Act, National Historic Preservation Act, California codes or various local government ordinances.

If prehistoric or historic artifacts over 50 years in age area encountered during land modification, than activities in the immediate area of the finds should be halted and an on-site inspection should be performed immediately by a qualified archaeologist. This professional will be able to assess the find, determine its significance, and make recommendations for appropriate mitigation measures within the guidelines of the California Environmental Quality Act and/or the Federal National Environmental Policy Act.

If human remains are encountered on the property, then the San Bernardino County Coroner's Office **MUST** be contacted within 24 hours of the find, and all work should be halted until a clearance is given by that office and any other involved agencies. Contact the County Coroner at 175 South Lena Road, San Bernardino, CA 92415-0037 or (909) 387-2543, or (760) 955-8535 in Victorville, or (760) 365-1668 in Yucca Valley or (760) 326-4825 in Needles.

The County of San Bernardino requests that historical resource data and artifacts collected within this project area be permanently curated at a repository within the County. Per a State Historical Resources Commission motion dated 7 Feb 1992, the repository selected should consider 36 CFR 79, Curation of Federally-owned and Administered Archaeological Collection; Final Rule, as published Federal Register, 12 Sept 1990, or a later amended for, for archival collection standards.

If you have any further questions, please, contact me at (909) 798-8623, Monday through Friday between 8 AM and 4 PM.



Robin E. Laska  
Assistant Center Coordinator

**APPENDIX C: ACS' AUGUST 26, 2018, LETTER TO THE  
CALIFORNIA NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION**



## ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES

August 26, 2014

NATIVE AMERICAN HERITAGE COMMISSION

Attn: David Singleton, Program Analyst  
1550 Harbor Blvd, Suite 100  
West Sacramento, CA 95691

Transmitted: Email [nahc@nahc.ca.gov](mailto:nahc@nahc.ca.gov)

**SUBJECT:** Sacred Lands File and Native American Contacts List Request;  
RE: ACS' Historical/Cultural Resources Identification Investigation for Tentative Tract Map 18938, APN 0231-092-01, situated at 14886 Merrill Avenue, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA 92335. San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department Project No. P201400094

Dear Mr. Singleton:

ACS is undertaking a ACS' Historical/Cultural Resources Identification Investigation for Tentative Tract Map 18938, APN 0231-092-01, situated at 14886 Merrill Avenue, City of Fontana, San Bernardino County, CA 92335. San Bernardino County Land Use Services Department Project No. P201400094. This **Project Area/Area of Potential Effects (i.e., APE)** is situated within the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SE  $\frac{1}{4}$  of the SW  $\frac{1}{4}$  of Section 11, Township 1 South, Range 6 West, SBBM. The San Bernardino County Assessors Parcel Number is APN 0231-092-01. Attached is a 1:1 scale reproduction of the *Fontana Quadrangle, California* (USGS 1979), with ACS' **Project Area/APE** plotted and identified on the quadrangle.

Please consult your files for information regarding Sacred Lands locations within and/or in the vicinity of the Project Area/APE. Also, please forward a list of the Native American Contacts and the Sacred Lands information to ACS via email to [Alexarcho@aol.com](mailto:Alexarcho@aol.com). Thank you for your attention on this matter.

Your Partner in Historic Preservation©,  
ARCHAEOLOGICAL CONSULTING SERVICES

*John Stephen Alexandrowicz*

John Stephen Alexandrowicz, M.S.,  
Registered Professional Archaeologist #10460  
Director

- 6711 Newport Court, Fontana, CA 92336; and
- 33020 Currant Court, Santa Fe Trail Ranch, Trinidad, CO 81082
- Tel/Fax 909-887-0795; Email: [Alexarcho@aol.com](mailto:Alexarcho@aol.com).